FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 078 *23 April 1985*

ARGENTINE

Alfonsin Sends National Defense Bill to Congress B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 19 Apr] B 1
Interior Minister Says Anarchy Will Be Prevented B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 22 Apr]
Officials, Politicians React to Alfonsin's Speech B 1
Deputy Wants Plotters Revealed B 2
CGT Calls Legal Action B 3
PJ Sector Not To Attend Rally B 3
PI Supports Rally B 3
Frondizi, Others Named as Plotters B 3
DYN: Plotters Contacted Crespo B 4
Crespo Denies DYN Charges B 4
Public Hearings in Trial of Junta Members Begin B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 22 Apr]
Politicians Comment B 6
[BUNEOS AIRES HERALD 22 Apr]
Trial Opens B 6

BOLIVIA

Siles Suspends Joint Maneuvers With U.S. C 1
Further Report C 1
Teachers Take Ministers Hostage Over Salary Dispute C 2
Navy Commander Supports Democratic Process C 2

BRAZIL

Tancredo Neves' Funeral Arrangements Announced D 1
Body Taken to Brasilia D 1
Radio Notes Reagan Message, Delegation Named D 1
Figueiredo Refuses To Comment on Neves' Death D 2
Governor Brizola Laments Neves' Death D 2
Guimaraes Next Vice President; Ministers To Resign D 3
Guimaraes Promises 'Full Support' for Sarney D 3
Justice Minister Opposes 3-Year Term for Sarney D 3
Itamaraty Spokesman on Reagan Contra Aid Request D 3
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 19 Apr]
Foreign Minister Meets Paraguyan Counterpart D 4
Northeast Flooding Affects Over 1 Million People D 4

COLOMBIA

Betancur To Attend Funeral for Brazil's Neves F 1
Minister Says 'Impasse' With U.S. Resolved F 1
Betancur on Opening Country to Foreign Capital F 1
Attorney General Confirms Meeting With M-19 F 2
Defense Minister on 'Drastic Measures' in Cauca F 2
M-19 Criticizes Defense Minister Vega Uribe F 2
[EL TIEMPO 17 Apr]

ECUADOR

Officials on Febres Cordero's Visit to Cuba G 1
Foreign Minister's Statement G 1
Ambassador to Cuba Remarks G 2
President's Appointments to Tribunal Draws Criticism G 2

PERU

Garcia Discusses Debt Renegotiation Plans J 1
Reagan Invites Alan Garcia To Visit U.S. J 1
Garcia Meets With Ministers, Discusses Debt J 2
Garcia Wants Second Round 'As Soon as Possible' J 4

MEXICO

Sepulveda Flies to Brazil for Neves' Funeral M 1
Official Discusses Position on Reagan Plan M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Esquivel Denies Plans for U.S. Military Base P 1

COSTA RICA

Monge Backs Political Aspects of Reagan Plan P 2
U.S. Soldiers Said To Carry Out Secret Activities P 2
[LIBERTAD 29 Mar-5 Apr]
Gutierrez Protests to Soviet Envoy Over Report P 3

EL SALVADOR

Vice President on Cabinet Resignation, Dialogue P 3
PCN Reorganizes Executive Council After Elections P 5
FMLN-FDR Reports Capture of Commander Diaz P 6
Army Holds Diaz, Romero P 7
FPL Says Duarte Responsible for Commander Romero P 7
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
FMLN Alleges 'Exploring' by Honduran Officer P 8
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
Front Denies Link to Accused Cienfuegos Killers P 8

GUATEMALA

Economy Minister Resigns; New Minister Appointed P 9

HONDURAS

U.S. Soldiers Injured in Helicopter Crash P 9
PDCH Head Endorses Negotiated Solution to 'Crisis' P 10
Labor, Peasant Groups, Military View Elections P 11
Editorial Calls for 'Free, Genuine Elections' F 12
[TIEMPO 17 Apr]

NICARAGUA

Ortega Denounces U.S. Policy in Juigalpa Speech P 13
Ortega on U.S. Aid to Contras, Peace Proposal P 15
Envoy on U.S. Congressional Contra Aid Debate P 16
White House Rejects Ortega Peace Proposal P 17
Opposition Party Leader Plans Trip to U.S. P 17
Visiting U.S. Congressmen Leave for Washington P 17
Ambassador to OAS Accuses U.S. of Interfering P 18
Delegation, Misurasata Sign Agreement in Mexico P 18
Carrion Heads Delegation [ACAN] P 18
Rivera Comments on Talks [AFP] P 18
Misatan Official on Autonomy [EFE] P 19
Communique Issued [EFE] P 20
Interior Minister on Nation's 'Abnormal' Status P 21
[Paris L'HUMANITE 11 Apr]
Eden Pastora Vows Continued Armed Struggle P 22
[San Jose Radio Impacto]

CUBA

Fidel Castro Meets With Nguyen Huu Tho Q 1
Malmierca To Visit Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia Q 1
Foreign Ministry on Planned Namibian Government Q 1
GRANMA on Bay of Pigs, U.S. Aid to Contras Q 1
Dominican Police Disperse Student Demonstrations Q 3
Workers in Angola Receive Internationalist Medals Q 3
Raul Castro Praises Defense Efforts Q 3
Rodriguez Closes Young Attorneys Meeting Q 3

CARIBBEAN

Commonwealth Labor Ministers To Hold Meeting S 1

HAITI

Opposition Group Demands Duvalier's Resignation S 1

JAMAICA

Opposition Party Insists on Municipal Elections S 1
Manley Remains Opposition PNP 'Undisputed Leader' S 2

GUYANA

President Concludes Visit to Yugoslavia T 1
Joint Communique Issued T 1
'Harsh' Letter Sent to Canadian Archbishop T 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ORIT Rejects Reagan's Proposed Peace Plan [NOTIMEX] V 1

CHILE

Mrs Pinochet Sees 'Worse Times' Ahead V 1

VENEZUELA

Envoy Says Reagan's Peace Plan Hard To Carry Out V 1

ALFONSIN SENDS NATIONAL DEFENSE BILL TO CONGRESS

PY191902 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday sent Congress the national defense bill proposing that the so-called "National Security Doctrine" law be repealed and that a defence cabinet and a National Intelligence Agency be created instead. In his foreword to the bill, Dr Alfonsin said Law 16,970 -- enacted during the de facto presidency of Juan Carlos Ongania -- should be repealed because "it has allowed the Armed Forces leadership to exercise control over the decisions of the president of the nation, impeding that he command with full authority."

"Perhaps the most nefarious part of Law 16,970," the president added, "was the institutionalization of the so-called National Security Doctrine through the national system of security planning and action." This system, Alfonsin said, was "planned to support an authoritarian regime, which per se defined the country's 'vital interests' given the little or lack of participation of society, and which by confusing the security of the state with that of the government ended up devoting national defence to the security of the political regime in power."

Key points of the bill include:

The creation of a national defence cabinet and a military commission to assist and advise the president in strategy and military leadership;

The information necessary for national defence will be made available by the National Intelligence Agency, which will depend directly on the president;

The make-up and size of the Armed Forces will basically derive from the joint military planning board and its members will be subjected to an internal disciplinary code and adjust their procedures according to national and international law related to armed conflicts;

In the case of war or international armed conflict, the constitutional authorities will maintain all powers vested in them;

The national border guard and the coast guard will depend on the Defence Ministry;

In case of war or of its becoming imminent, the executive power will be enabled to demand the use of services and goods.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS ANARCHY WILL BE PREVENTED

PY222128 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Cordoba (NA) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli yesterday assured a Radical Party rally here that the government would prevent "libertinism, chaos, and anarchy," despite statements to the contrary by alleged coup-mongers. He also predicted a "hot" three months ahead, but said the "country would afterward march forward," and he forecast a thumping Radical victory in the November congressional elections.

OFFICIALS, POLITICIANS REACT TO ALFONSIN'S SPEECH

PY230342 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The speech President Raul Alfonsin delivered last night elicited reactions today from several politicians. Most reactions were centered on the coup-plotting denounced by Alfonsin and on his call for a rally to be held at Plaza de Mayo on 26 April.

The president's charge that some civilians were attempting to bring about a coalition cabinet and even to provoke a coup d'etat has been greeted with suprise and great commotion.

Deputy Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies, has said that 90 percent of all Argentines do not believe the president. When a president informs the nation of actions like this, it is because they have happened. Regarding demands that the government provide more details on its charge, Pugliese said that the only thing the government can do is tell the nation what happened. What these coup-plotters did not expect is that the government would be informed of what they have been saying. Pugliese added that this shows that there isdestabilization not only in theory but that the government has information on specific actions directed toward this end. There is no need to give any more details.

Vice President Victor Martinez has said that President Alfonsin's message was timely, firm, and clear since it is our duty to root out any bacteria that could infect democracy.

Colonel Horacio Ballester, president of the Military Center for the Defense of Argentine Democracy Cemida, has described Alfonsin's speech as very timely and sincere. He added that democracy must always be defended and noted that this was the objective of the presidential call. Commenting on the possibility of a coup, he said that there are always insane people seeking impossible goals. Besides, he said, every coup has a hatching period and that is when it must be rooted out.

Several opposition leaders have also commented on President Alfonsin's call to attend a rally at Plaza de Mayo on 26 April. Francisco Cerro, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], has said that he supports Presidential Alfonsin's call. In a statement, Cerro added that the PDC will attend the rally in order to consolidate democracy.

Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party, said that the message was positive. He noted that the presidential charges concerning coup-plotting confirmed what he has been saying.

The following officials, among others, have voiced their support for President Alfonsin's call: Santa Cruz Governor Arturo Puricelli [Justicialist Party], Entre Rios Governor Celso Montiel, Buenos Aires Deputy Governor Elva Roulet, Rio Negro Governor Osvaldo Alvarez Herrero, and Corboda Provincial UCR President Roberto Llorens.

Deputy Wants Plotters Revealed

PY222222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (NA) -- Peronist Deputy Juan Jose Minichilo today submitted a draft bill to the Chamber of Deputies urging the national executive branch to "urgently report" the names of "the persons who are or have been involved in unconstitutional activities and the duration of this involvement."

Minichilo's draft bill also calls for the disclosure of "the names of the officers whose involvement is known, the branch to which they belong, their rank, and the names of the persons responsible for these unconstitutional maneuvers." The Justicialist legislator based his request for information on the speech that the president of the nation addressed to the nation last night.

Calls for Legal Action

PY230426 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Communique of the General Confederation of Labor, CGT, read by CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini in Buenos Aires on 22 April -- recorded]

[Text] Regarding the charges made yesterday by the president of the Republic, the CGT hereby wants to state that:

In his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces and supreme chief of the nation, the president must exercise his legitimate authority to preserve constitutional order by identifying and applying the appropriate legal measures to those who are found guilty of sedition and conspiracy for rebellion. Failure to adopt these measures will cause greater uneasiness to society and will create a state of insecurity in which sound criticism of the executive branch can be considered as plotting.

To guarantee full enforcement of the law and the institutions, it is necessary that immediate legal actions be taken and that those responsible for the alleged seditious acts be identified in order to preserve the freedom and honor of all Argentines.

PJ Sector Not to Attend Rally

PY222230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (NA) -- Senator Oraldo Britos' faction of the Justicialist Party [PJ] will not attend the 26 April rally that President Alfonsin has called because it will be "a partisan rally" of the Radical Civic Union, a source close to Britos, who is Justicialist Party first vice president, has said. The source revealed that Britos did not visit Interior Minister Antonio Troccolli, who is in charge of conveying the invitations to the heads of the political parties, but he did "make a telephone call" to the Interior Ministry.

PI Supports Rally

PY222358 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (DYN) -- The National Committee of the Intransigent Party [PI] today decided to attend the popular rally that President Raul Alfonsin has called for 26 April, "in keeping with the party's commitment to defend the democratic system above and beyond any factional interest or political gains." This was decided during a lengthy meeting of the PI leadership presided over by PI President Oscar Alende. This morning, Alende met with Interior Under Secretary Raul Galvan, who told him that "the presidential call is addressed to the citizenry at large and not to the political parties," according to a communique that the PI released tonight.

Frondizi, Others Names as Plotters

PY230205 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Deputy Robert Pascual Silva, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, has disclosed the names of some of those involved in the plot denounced by President Raul Alfonsin in his 21 April speech.

Silva, a Radical deputy, said that one person involved in the plot is former President Arturo Frondizi. He is the one person who most forcefully has been pushing for cabinet changes, or for the formation of a coalition government, or for military solutions to end Alfonsin's subversion.

Silva said he has no doubts about Frondizi's involvement in the plot, and added that other names will be disclosed later. He noted that further details of President Alfonsin's charges will be disseminated this week.

[Moncevideo Radio Carve in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 23 April adds, citing reports from Buenos Aires: "In this respect, reference has been made to former President Arturo Frondizi, former de facto president Lieutenant General Juan Carlos Ongania, and conservative Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray."]

DYN: Plotters Contacted Were Crespo

PY230242 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2307 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (DYN) -- Air Force Chief of Staff General Ernesto Crespo and a corps commander were the senior officers who reportedly told the executive branch 1 week ago that they had been "approached" by civilian leaders about the possibility of making government changes. This information was disclosed today by highly reliable political sources and admitted by a high-ranking government source who refused, however, to formally identify the people who made the overtures which, according to the speech that President Raul Alfonsin made last night, "range from coalition cabinets to the possibility of coups d'etat."

Despite this reticence, it has been leaked that the overtures revealed by the senior military officers to the government were made by representatives of political parties that in the past 10 days have been disseminating critical statements on the national status quo, thus prompting Alfonsin's public address and his call for a rally on 26 April. According to our official source, General Crespo immediately reported the overture directly to President Alfonsin, while the senior Army officer involved did the same to the Defense Ministry through Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu.

It was also disclosed that in their meetings with these military officers the political leaders involved painted a dark picture of the national status quo and stated that in their opinion government changes should be proposed by the Armed Forces, something that could take place simultaneously with the impeachment of the president on the strength of his "inability" to handle state affairs. The same sources reported that as it became obvious that the contacted military officers were against the plans being conveyed to them, the political leaders involved made it clear that these plans were only "working hypotheses" that had not yet been implemented. However, it has been impossible to ascertain whether, in addition to those who reported to the government, other officers were briefed on the plans or what the reaction of these officers was.

This morning, official sources indicated that the government was not planning to publicly identify or to take action against the political leaders involved in these overtures, despite having detailed reports on their activities. In this regard, the sources said that it is unnecessary to disclose the names of the civilians involved "because all one has to do is read last week's newspapers to see who they are." Furthermore, the sources added that in case a request is made for the executive branch to disclose the indentity of the persons involved to the Chamber of Deputies, "the person who makes this request will most certainly find his answer in the Chamber itself."

Crespo Denies DYN Charges

PY230352 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0231 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (TELAM) -- The Air Force Press Office tonight released a communique reporting that the Air Force chief of staff, General Ernesto Horacio Crespo, has sent a message to all units throughout the country. The following is the text of the message:

"The chief of staff of the Argentina Air Force conveys to all members of the Air Force that the information released by the DYN news agency is not true and that I was at no time 'approached' by any sector desiring a change in the county's established officials or a coup, and that I never personally reported such events to the president;

"That on the date these events reportedly took place, I was in Peru;

"That the reports cited by the news agency are groundless and untrue, and that they respond to some other purpose than to give prestige to the institution;

"That had the report been true, I would not have any objection to conveying it to the Air Force with the clarity for which I am known.

"Signed: General Ernesto Horacio Crespo, Air Force Chief of Staff.

PUBLIC HEARINGS IN TRIAL OF JUNTA MEMBERS BEGIN

PY222112 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Apr 85

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The first trial ever of nine military officers who once held de facto governing power is to begin this afternoon in a process that could stretch out over months. The nine -- all former military commanders and members of the first three process juntas -- are charged with criminal responsibility for the human rights violations committed during the so-called dirty war against subversion. Defended by 21 lawyers, the retired officers will be tried by the six-judge Federal Appeals Council in the first-ever oral and public trial of military officers in Argentina. The accused are three former presidents and Army commanders-in-chief (Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola, and Leopoldo Galtieri, all 61 years old), three former Air Force commanders (Ramon Agosti, 61; Omar Graffigna, 62; and Basilio Lami Dozo, 58) and three former Navy chiefs (Emilio Massera, 60; Armando Lambruschini, 59; and Isaac Anaya, 58). State prosecutor Julio Cesar Strassera is to press the charges, presented by President and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Raul Alfonsin on December 13, 1983 -- just three days after assuming office. First on the list of witnesses for today is Italo Luder, provisional president at one point in 1975 after then President Estela Martinez de Peron suffered a nervous breakdown. Luder has been called by the defense. Others set to testify today are former Peronist ministers Manuel Arauz Chastex, Antonio Cafiero, Federico Robledo, Alfredo Gomez Morales, Alberto Rocamora, Carlos Emery, Antonio Benitez and Carlos Ruckauf. Around 2,200 people have been named as witnesses in the trial that begins at 3 pm sharp today. The six-man judge and jury hearing the charges is made up of: Leon Carlos Arslanian (chief judge), Jorge Torlasco, Ricardo Gil Lavedra, Guillermo Ledesma, Jose D'Alesio and Jorge Valera Araoz.

In the charges stated in Presidential Decree 158, the nine officers are accused of carrying out "an operations plan against subversion and terrorism based on clearly illegal methods and procedures." Alfonsin charged the nine with prima facie responsibility in the murders, kidnappings, tortures, robberies, raids, and cases of false documentation which were reported during the dirty war years. The Argentina criminal code sets prison terms ranging from 15 to 25 years for these crimes while life imprisonment -- which would imply military demotion -- is possible for aggravated crimes.

The amount of paperwork accumulated already by Strassera is impressive: a main presentation of 16 volumes, each 200 pages long, a 4,100-page additional presentation, files on 10,000 cases of disappearances, kidnapping and/or torture, 34 files on human rights inquiries made by foreign governments to the military regime, 28 files on similar inquiries by international agencies and 30 files on decrees enacted by the military regime.

The public audiences are to run Mondays through Fridays, from 3 pm to 8 pm. The court, room has a capacity for 400 people, of which 100 will be local and foreign journalists, 200 special guests (judges, lawyers, politicians, diplomats), and 80 of the general public. Although 350 reporters have requested entry passes, the limited space means the press will have to take turns viewing the trial.

Politicians Comment

PY222115 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] (DYN) -- The trial of the nine former military process chiefs charged with responsibility for human rights violations committed during the so-called dirty war has brought with it a wide range of opinion from almost every sector within the country. Questioned by the DYN news agency on whether the trial weakens or strengthens Argentina's 17-month-old democracy, political, church, and military figures responded as follows:

Justicalist Senator Oraldo Britos: The trial consolidates democracy at the same time that it strengthens the government. With the trial the government is keeping its (electoral) promise.

Justicialist Deputy Mario Furioli: The trial is necessary and consolidates democracy. But if it is limited solely to the ex-commanders, if it becomes a trial against the Armed Forces as an institution, it could open wounds in society that would be hard to close. It's a mistake to try just the military, because the whole process should be tried -- especially the economic team headed by Jose Martinez de Hoz.

Retired Admiral Isaac Rojas: I don't want to give an opinion. I'm going to keep completely silent.

Intransigent Deputy Miguel Monserrat: The trial helps consolidate democracy.... We're sorry that for now it's limited to these military leaders, but we're sure the people won't cease in their fight for justice.

San Justo Bishop Rodolfo Bufano: By no means does it destabilize democracy. With respect to helping or not to consolidate democracy, I feel that since democracy implies justice, then a trial implies that justice is being served and that will help further democracy.

Retired Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui: The trial neither destabilizes nor helps consolidate democracy.... It represents the political intentions of the Radical Government with respect to various issues, i.e. covering up the country's problems with smoke-screens.

Popular Leftist Front leader Jorge Abelardo Ramos: the real destabilization consists of the daily punches (President Raul) Alfonsin's government throws at the working class, punches that have nothing to do with the imaginary coup referred to each day by the president. That policy and not the trial, destabilizes.

Trial Opens

PY121909 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1828 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- At 1528, Leon Arslanian, president of the Federal Appellate Court of the capital, declared open the public hearing during which witnesses will testify in the trial of the members of the first military juntas of the last de facto government. The other members of the Appellate Court are Jorge Torlasco, Ricardo Gil Lavedra, Jorge Valerga Araoz, Guillermo Ledesma, and Andres Dalessio. They are in charge of trying Generals Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola, and Leopoldo Galtieri; Admirals Emilio Massera, Armando Lambruschini and Jorge Anaya; and Brigadiers Orlando Agosti, Omar Graffigna, and Basilio Lami Dozo.

SILES SUSPENDS JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

PY222331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo today decided to suspend the joint military maneuvers that Bolivia and the United States were scheduled to hold from 28 April through 8 May, Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo reported today.

From what can be seen, this suspension was prompted by strong pressure from political and union leaders who harshly criticized the government for accepting U.S. intervention and failing to defend national sovereignty.

However, Cardenas Mallo indicated that the suspension of these maneuvers had been prompted by legal, political, and military considerations. He added that the tactical exercises known as "Bol-USA II" have been postponed indefinitely.

Among the legal considerations is the fact that the National Congress has declared itself incompetent to deal with the case, while at the political and military levels, the Armed Forces were charged, among other things, with not defending our sovereignty before foreign elements, which is untrue, the defense minister said.

AFP has tried to contact Armed Forces commander in chief, General Simon Sejas Tordoya, but has been told that he has unexpectedly traveled to Taiwan at the invitation of the government of that country.

Further Report

PY230317 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The national defense minister has reported the presidential instructions to suspend the joint military maneuvers of the Bolivian Armed Forces with a group of U.S. instructors. Minister Cardenas Mallo talked to reporters about the presidential decision. He said:

[Begin recording] The communique says: On instructions from the captain general of the Armed Forces, the maneuvers known as "Bol-USA II Civic Action and Civil Defense," which were scheduled from 28 April through 8 May, have been suspended.

This instruction has been conveyed to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. [end recording]

Colonel Manuel Cardenas Mallo, retired, went on to give more details about the decision to suspend these exercises, known as "Bol-USA II," and the factors which influenced that decision.

[Begin recording] You know perfectly well that three aspects have emerged about this case: the legal, political, and military aspects. Regarding the legal aspects, there has been a great deal of controversy about this case. The nation's Congress declared itself incompetent to deal with the issue, and then several proposals within a legal framework were made. The constitutional government of President Siles has taken these aspects into consideration.

Regarding the political and military aspects, several charges were made against the Armed Forces, trying to make it appear that they were surrendering sovereignty to foreign forces.

This is untrue and we were willing to allow journalists to closely observe the objectives and range of the exercises. This communique is now being distributed. [end recording]

You just heard the statement made by Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo. The joint Bolivian-U.S. military exercises that were going to be conducted in Cochabamba Department have been suspended indefinitely on instructions from the president. There will be no "Bol-USA II" exercises.

TEACHERS TAKE MINISTERS HOSTAGE OVER SALARY ISSUE

PY230200 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Up to the time of this newscast, the ministers of planning and coordination and education and culture are still being held hostage in their offices by the urban teachers who are demanding an immediate solution to their salary problems.

The following are comments by Alberto Perez, vice president of the La Paz Urban Teachers Strike Committee, on this problem.

[Begin recording] [Alberto Perez] Just before the general assembly began, a group of teachers went to the Planning Ministry to hold a meeting with the minister. The meeting had been scheduled by the strike committee. Once the teachers got inside the ministry, they closed the doors and took the ministers hostage. At this time, the general assembly has decided to stage a march in support of the teachers inside the Planning Ministry.

[Reporter] Do you know if any confrontations took place?

[Perez] Fortunately, there has been no confrontation. The police were ordered not to allow us to pass, but we were able to pass in small groups of 5 to 10 people to get together in front of the Planning Ministry.

What we would like to point out is that we hope that there will not be any repression tonight [words indistinct] if the problem is not solved by 1800. I would also like to report that the planning minister has called on the economic team to meet at 1800 with members of the Teachers Federation. [end recording]

We would like to reiterate that up to the time of this newscast, the ministers of planning and coordination and education and culture are still being held hostage.

NAVY COMMANDER SUPPORTS DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PY201824 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Report from Santa Cruz de la Sierra by Cristina Corrales]

[Excerpt] This morning Navy Commander Real Admiral Jose Ona Acosta and Navy Chief of Staff Douglas Estremadoiro visited Santa Cruz Prefect (Freddy Nanivar Arans) to inform him that the Bolivian Navy has acquired a new vessel in the United States and that will be sailed in Santa Cruz waters. The vessel will arrive in Bolivia in June 1985 and will be christened the Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Rear Admiral Jose Ona Acosta also said that the Navy fully supports the democratic process and will make sure that the general and municipal elections to be held on 14 June develop smoothly.

TANCREDO NEVES' FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS ANNOUNCED

PY221512 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 1345 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report by Myriam de Oliveira from the Foreign Ministry, Itamaraty]

[Text] Until now, Itamaraty has not received any official communications from the countries that will be represented at the funeral of President Tancredo Neves. Itamaraty spokesman Renato do Prado Guimaraes has just announced that informal contacts are being maintained between the Itamaraty Protocol Office and the embassies to arrange the trips of heads of state.

According to press agencies, four Latin American and a European president have already confirmed their attendance at the funeral: Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, and Ramalho Eanes of Portugal. Also, according to press agencies, the U.S. representative will be Secretary of State George Shultz. AFP also confirmed the attendance of OAS Secretary General Baena Soares.

Renato do Prado Guimaraes also announced changes in the plans to transfer the body of President Tancredo Neves. Instead of being taken to Sao Joao del Rei tomorrow, as scheduled, the body will be taken at noon on 23 April to Belo Horizonte where it will lie in state until 0600 on Wednesday. Then the body will be taken to Sao Joao del Rei, the birthplace of the late president.

Body Taken to Brasilia

PY222252 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia -- The body of President Tancredo Neves is already lying in state in the Nobre Hall of Planalto Palace, which will remain open to the public until 0700 on 23 April.

The airplane that carried the body to Brasilia arrived at the Brasilia airport at 1330. After a 4-hour procession, his body was taken into Planalto Palace.

A large crowd accompanied the bier, which was carried by an Urutu armored personnel carrier.

A religious ceremony was held after the body arrived at Nobre Hall. The first official ceremony, which will consist of the presentation of condolences to the Brazilian Government by foreign officials, will be held tomorrow beginning at 0800.

RADIO NOTES REAGAN MESSAGE, DELEGATION NAMED

PY222242 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today said that he was deeply moved by the news of the death of Brazilian President Tancredo Neves. The White House has reported that the President has appointed Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge to represent him at Neves' funeral as the head of the U.S. delegation. In a message sent today to President Jose Sarney, Reagan said he was deeply moved by the news of the untimely passing of President Tancredo Neves. Reagan described Neves' passing as tragic for both his family and Brazil.

FIGUEIREDO REFUSES TO COMMENT ON NEVES' DEATH

PY222134 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] New York, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Former Brazilian President General Joao Figueiredo today refused to comment on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves. When confronted by newsmen upon leaving the hotel where he is staying, Figueiredo said that he had nothing to say about Neves' death. He added that he had sent a telegram to his widow, Risoleta Neves, and had nothing to add in this regard. The former president also refused to disclose the text of his telegram to Neves' widow.

GOVERNOR BRIZOLA LAMENTS NEVES' DEATH

PY220752 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0650 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report from Rio de Janeiro by Radio Nacional reporter Gilmar de Oliveira]

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola summoned the press to Guanabara Palace to release a statement on the death of President Neves. Brizola decreed an 8-day official mourning period and noted that he learned of the president's death through the media in his home.

At this time of grief for all Brazilians, Brizola urged everyone to experience these moments, and to draw from them lessons for the future.

[Begin recording] [Brizola] We must live these moments intensely, especially those [word indistinct] which must be calm. I believe all these experiences enhance our maturity. It will be precisely by learning this historic lesson that we will prepare ourselves to meet the future. This truly is a sad moment, s special moment in our lives because we are [words indistinct] which, for this very reason, should not have happened in vain. The ways of the Lord are strange and are beyond our comprehension.

[Reporter] As a politician, how did you receive the news of Tancredo Neves' death?

[Brizola] I have already spoken as a politician and as a statesman. Now, as a human being and as personal friend of nearly 30 years of Tancredo Neves, I would say that although I was prepared for this moment, I was still deeply affected when I heard the news. I am certain that everything that has happened in these endless days, will generate a creative, constructive, driving force to build our future. [end recording]

Brizola said all state and municipal organizations and public sectors of Rio de Janeiro State will pay tribute to late President Tancredo Neves. He also said that he will contact the federal government and state governments to coordinate joint measures concerning the functioning of both [words indistinct] and public services. Brizola also announced that he will go to Brasilia tomorrow morning where he will wait for the arrival of the body of President Neves.

GUIMARAES NEXT VICE PRESIDENT; MINISTERS TO RESIGN

PY222320 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia -- The agriculture minister spent the morning with Ulysses Guimaraes, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, and future vice president of the Republic. When the death of Tancredo Neves was announced last night, Minister Pedro Simon was one of the first to arrive at Planalto Palace. Simon expressed the need to give all the necessary support to President Jose Sarney. He pointed out that this is necessary so the ideas of the Democratic Alliance can continue to gain strength [words indistinct]. Pedro Simon also said that this week all the ministers will put their positions at the disposal of the president, but emphasized that Tancredo Neves' program will continue.

GUIMARAES PROMISES 'FULL SUPPORT' FOR SARNEY

PY230354 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies, stated today in Brasilia that President Jose Sarney will have the full support of the Democratic Alliance and of society. Upon noting that changes have been demanded [words indistinct], Guimaraes emphasized the need to give support to President Sarney.

JUSTICE MINISTER OPPOSES 3-YEAR TERM FOR SARNEY

PY222234 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia -- Justice Minister Fernando Lyra does not support a 3-year term for President Jose Sarney and does not believe that the death of Tancredo Neves will result in moving up the date for direct presidential elections. Lyra believes that direct municipal elections will be held in November in state capitals and in municipalities considered security areas. In his opinion, this will pave the way for talks on the presidential term.

Lyra said he does not support either simultaneous elections for president or deputies in 1986, or of the president and mayors in 1988. Lyra made it clear, however, that his position should not be interpreted as favoring direct presidential elections in 1987.

ITAMARATY SPOKESMAN ON REAGAN CONTRA AID REQUEST

PY200210 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Apr 85 p 19

[Text] The U.S. Government has officially requested Brazil's support for the plan of President Ronald Reagan to assist the anti-Sandinist rebels, but Itamaraty spokesman Renato do Prado Guimaraes affirmed on 18 April that the Brazilian Government is against the proposal to supply arms to the groups fighting the Nicaraguan Government.

The request for support was channeled through U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Diego Asencio. In the request the Washington government informs the Brazilian Government that it intends to apportion resources for the anti-Sandinist groups which will then be able, in a few months, to use those resources for the acquisition of arms and military equipment.

Spokesman Prado Guimaraes said: "The U.S. plan is being studied and I cannot predict an answer." Later, however, he repeatedly said that the Brazilian Government "sides with the Contadora Group, which is conducting the peace process in Central America," and that the Brazilian position is based on the principles of self-determination and noninterference.

Under those principles, the Itamaraty spokesman added, Brazil does not support the supply of arms to the anti-Sandinist rebel groups which are fighting to topple the Managua government, operating from bases in Honduras and El Salvador. Also, Brazil cannot question, as the Reagan plan does, the legitimacy of the elections held in Nicaragua in November 1984, nor can it question the political regime adopted by the Sandinists.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PARAGUAYAN COUNTERPART

PY161431 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1845 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Apr (EFE) -- It was officially reported here today that Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal and his Paraguayan counterpart, Carlos Augusto Saldivar, today met in Brazilia to examine bilateral diplomatic and economic relations. The main theme on the agenda was the Itaipu binational enterprise which exploits the enormous hydraulic potential of the Parana River.

According to official information, Saldivar arrived 1 day earlier than scheduled and was immediately received by his Brazilian counterpart. The Paraguayan minister was supposed to attend the Campo Grande agricultural and industrial fair, but he decided to cancel that visit and go directly to Brasilia. Diplomatic sources have reported that the agenda of the meeting between the two foreign ministers contained no unusual items, because Saldivar usually comes to Brasilia at least twice a year to review bilateral relations.

The Itaipu hydroelectric complex, the largest in the world, went into operation last year. During its first months of operation, Itaipu generated, according to reports released in Brasilia, $5.8 million in revenue from energy sales, 95 percent of which was sold to Brazilian consumers and industries. The meeting included discussion about the upcoming change of president of the binational corporation. Ney Braga, former governor of Parana State, seems to have the best chance for the position. The new president of Itaipu will take over in May next year. [as received]

NORTHEAST FLOODING AFFECTS OVER 1 MILLION PEOPLE

PY200238 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] After meeting with Acting President Jose Sarney, Interior Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto said today that more than 1,000,000 people have already been affected by the floods in the northeast.

[Begin Costa Couto recording] There are almost 600,000 homeless, while probably more than 1,000,000 people have already been affected by the floods. Out of this last number, some 400,000 to 450,000 people have moved to the homes of friends or relatives, which have not yet been damaged. The government will provide food, medicine, blankets, and tents to the homeless. [end recording]

BETANCUR TO ATTEND FUNERAL FOR BRAZIL'S NEVES

PA222020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Bogota, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur will attend the funeral of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves that will be held in Brasilia on Wednesday, sources at the Presidential Palace in Bogota confirmed today. Betancur will leave for Brasilia tonight at midnight.

MINISTER SAYS 'IMPASSE' WITH U.S. RESOLVED

PA191253 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Report by Juan Carlos Rincon]

[Text] Colombia believes that the impasse with the United States over President Reagan's peace proposal and Colombian President Belisario Betancur's remarks on it has been resolved. Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo stated at the same time that a proposal by U.S. congressmen to the effect that the $14 million in aid destined for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries be turned over to the Red Cross, the United Nations, and the Contadora Group is feasible and represents additional support to the mediating efforts of the group. He said, however, that a difficult battle is still ahead in Congress; the motion has been approved only in the Senate.

In addition, the minister added that the impasse with the United States over statements made by President Betancur regarding Reagan's plan for Nicaragua has been resolved.

BENTANCUR ON OPENING COUNTRY TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

PA200236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Bogota, 18 Apr (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur announced today that his government will open the door to useful foreign capital, and confirmed that there will be a gradual deregulation of imports used to produce exports. Our goal, after overcoming the temporary limitations, is the gradual lifting of restrictions on imports used to produce exports, as well as useful capital investments, Betancur announced.

The Colombian head of state made this announcement during a ceremony at the Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada Convention Center in Bogota to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Colombian-German Chamber of Commerce.

Betancur added that this government is drafting a more consistent, realistic foreign investments model in Colombia in the view of the existing system in the Andean Pact.

Referring to opening the door to foreign capital, Betancur said that it must be useful in creating employment, transferring technology, generating currency, and not affecting domestic capital or real investments.

Concerning bilateral relations between Colombia and the FRG, Betancur recalled that except for the past 2 years trade between the two countries had been growing and spreading.

The Colombian president reiterated that during the Andean Parliament sessions held in December in Bogota, he affirmed that times and circumstances demand changes. He quoted an analyst by saying that we Andeans are left with philosophy and debts, while our competitors in international trade, such as the Southeast Asian countries, keep development and employment.

The head of state paid tribute to a celebration of the Colombian-German Chamber of Commerce that will be held in Bogota. Martin Gruener, FRG deputy minister of economy; George Joahim Sclaich, FRG ambassador; and Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Colombian foreign minister, will be in attendance.

The services offered by the Colombian-German Chamber of Commerce and its activities as an effective catalyst for our common purposes and interests will always have the full support of my government, Betancur said. He added: Colombo-German relations are an example of friendship between our countries, and I cordially greet the 274 firms affiliated with the chamber and the other entities and individuals who have been linked to the promotion and development of our economic bonds in various ways.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CONFIRMS MEETING WITH M-19

PA191441 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Bogota -- Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez has proposed to the guerrilla organizations a complete analysis of the peace agreements' spirit, conditions and enforcement with the aim of clarifying the links which may exist between common crimes and subversion.

I believed and continue to believe that the peace agreements' spirit must be strictly enforced; in addition, government authorities and the Armed Forces must enforce the law and actively defend our peace, Attorney General Carlos Gomez asserted. He admitted having held a dialogue with the 19 April Movement [M-19] in Mexico, thus confirming an Emisoras CARACOL scoop.

The attorney general issued a communique to the nation after Emisoras CARACOL revealed that new mechanisms had been sought in Mexico to strengthen the peace agreements signed between the M-19 and the government.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON 'DRASTIC MEASURES' IN CAUCA

PA170426 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe has asked for drastic, practical measures to be implemented in Cauca Department.

Meanwhile, Cauca Department Diego Castrellon said that public order in the Terigia and Benalcazar municipalities is returning to normal now that the police and army units are arriving.

M-19 CRITICIZES DEFENSE MINISTER VEGA URIBE

PA190252 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Apr 85 p 8 A

[Text] The M-19 said that Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe "has again declared war" with his statements on Monday at the National Security Council, and denied any participation in the recent incidents in Toribio, Cauca. A spokesman for the guerrilla organization said the minister "is correct when he says that the peace process is darkening and that things are not clear," mainly "because the Army is carrying our harassments, acting in a violent manner, and preaching war."

The minister said: "Things are not clear when the guerrillas are killing policemen and defenseless citizens; however, in view of these attacks the Army will answer in the same manner. I do not know whether the truce has been broken, but if they are killing and murdering is that peace?"

The M-19 described the minister's remarks as "an open declaration of war" which only contributes to worsening the peace process.

Vera Grabe, an M-19 commander, complained about "the constant raids on our headquarters in Cali where some of our companions have been injured," and he criticized the attitudes of Antonio Duque Alvarez, national director of criminal investigations; former Minister Alvaro Leyva Duran; and members of the commission in charge of verifying the cease-fire agreements who have said that it is not necessary to inspect the zones in Valle where there have been armed conflicts, "where clashes occur daily." Finally, Vera Grabe announced that political acts will be held in several cities to commemorate the movement's anniversary.

Meanwhile, Alfonso Hoyos, a member of the Verification Commission who inspected zones in Cordoba and Antioquia Departments last weekend where the guerrillas have complained about the security forces, said that "in Uraba the situation is very serious and complicated because labor problems are dealt with by the military."

It is absurd, he said, to invite the guerrillas to participate in political activities and when they do, "we are frightened and ask the Army to do something." He said that "he found out that members of the Popular Liberation Army, (EPL) are members of unions in Uraba, but this is simply part of the peace process in which the guerrillas have been invited to participae in authorized political activities."

"They, the EPL members, are simply accepting the invitation," Hoyos said, while adding that labor problems cannot be dealt with by the military.

"It is absurd to invite them to participate and afterward ask the Army to take action," Hoyos pointed out.

He also said that corruption in the unions' leadership, which prevents a change in leaders and shuts the door to other views, has contributed to the problems in Uraba.

"We discovered that in towns in the countryside police are terrified because the EPL, for example, has organized work groups and is carrying out a political campaign, according to the agreements reached with the government, and that just cannot be," he said.

Hoyos is the liberal representative on the Verification Commission and was in Uraba with Emilio Urrea and Oscar William Calvo, official EPL spokesman. The report on the inspection tour will be submitted to John Agudelo Rios, National Peace Commission president, tomorrow for discussion and to find solutions.

From sources close to the National Peace Commission it was learned that a meeting scheduled for today to analyze the results of the inspection carried out by the Verification Commission was postponed until tomorrow, "upon the orders of the presidency of the Republic." The meeting will be held at the Casa de la Moneda beginning at 1700.

Meanwhile, National Dialogue Coordinator German Bulla Hoyos told UPI, the international news agency, that "Colombia is again on the brink of armed clashes," jeopardizing the cease-fire agreement between the government and the guerrilla organizations. "We are facing acts of war," Bula Hoyos said, and added that "these acts not only throw a dark shadow on the government's peace plans but darken the country's situation even more."

OFFICIALS ON FEBRES CORDERO'S VISIT TO CUBA

Foreign Minister's Statement

PA191412 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] During President Leon Febres Cordero's official visit to Cuba, he met with Cuban President Fidel Castro and discussed matters related to the foreign debt and the Central American situation, reiterating Ecuador's support for the Contadora Group. During their talks on bilateral matters, the presidents discussed trade, according to Foreign Minister Edgar Teran, who evaluated the president's trip to Cuba.

[Begin recording] During this visit the president modified the credit agreement signed with Cuba several years ago, which had a technical fault: obligatory payment in one particular currency, the Candadian dollar. Payment of the balance can now be made in four different currencies, including the Canadian dollar, the Swiss franc, the German mark, and the sterling pound. In this manner we established a practical way to pay our trade debts and facilitated future exchanges.

We also determined several products for possible trade, especially Cuban cattle, which includes breeds that will adapt easily to our country's climate and start new herds.

The president also spoke at length with the Cuban president on problems that affect Latin America, and in some ways, the entire world. They basically discussed the foreign debt, which is a problem not only in the Western or so-called capitalist world, but in the socialist world. Just as there are creditor and debtor countries in the Western world, these also exist in the socialist world. The two presidents exchanged opinions and experiences on the important foreign debt issue. As you know, the Ecuadoran Government's position, which has been expressed on several occasions and again during this Cuban trip, is that the foreign debt should be paid by the debtor countries. The debts contracted should be honored, although it may be necessary to adjust the payment schedules to the countries' real possibilities so that they do not reach impossible figures, but will ensure the countries' development; through this development they will be able to pay their foreign debts. This concept, which has been expressed on several occasions by the president and the Foreign Ministry, was reiterated during this visit because no alteration is possible in the government's view on this matter.

Furthermore, our government gets great satisfaction from seeing the renegotiation of our debt with international private banks ending successfully. We anticipate that next week we will conclude the renegotiation of our debt with governments, basically the governments of the industrialized countries grouped in the so-called Paris Club.

The other topic on which the two presidents exchanged opinions was the Central American situation, the need for peace in Central America. The opinions exchanged were very interesting, and the Ecuadoran president reiterated the Ecuadoran position regarding this problem. He stressed the need for peace, respect for the self-determination of peoples, and properly working democratic regimes to be the bases of peace in Central America. [end recording]

Ambassador to Cuba Remarks

PA180150 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Manuel Araujo Hidalgo, Ecuadoran ambassador to Cuba, said that President Leon Febres Cordero's visit to Cuba was very important in terms of international relations and peaceful coexistence among peoples.

[Begin recording] [Araujo Hidalgo] It will undoubtedly improve relations between Cuba and Ecuador and it will also have repercussions in Latin American circles. I want to stress the fact that President Leon Febres Codero, as the representative of our country, was given a splendid welcome by the Cuban people and government.

[Reporter] How would you describe Castro?

[Araujo Hidalgo] You all know my opinion of Castro. He is an extraordinary man. He clearly understood the position of President Febres Cordero. Castro knows how important it is to respect the political and ideological views of others in order to be able to achieve a common basis to solve the problems affecting our countries.

[Reporter] Did President Leon Febres Cordero invite Castro to visit Ecuador?

[Araujo Hidalgo] I cannot answer that question because I do not know of any plans in that regard.

[Reporter] When are you returning to Cuba?

[Araujo Hidalgo] I am leaving immedately. I just came to accompany President Febres Cordero. [end recording]

PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS TO TRIBUNAL DRAWS CRITICISM

PA212148 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Political leaders from different sectors have said that President Leon Febres Cordero's decision to appoint two members to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, to represent the executive branch, represents a disregard of the National Congress' purviews. They underscored that the appointment of two members, Dr Carlos Silva and (Carlos Ponce Martinez), is unconstitutional.

Deputy Antonio Rodriguez, member of the Democratic Left, said that the president of the Republic is trying to impose his will by every means, even to the extent of violating the Constitution. He said that the executive branch's argument, stating that these appointments have been made because the Congress failed to do so within the stipulated time, is unacceptable. He explained that the Constitution does not establish a specific time frame for this type of situation.

Colonel Rafael Armijos, member of the Conservative Party, said that the executive branch's appointment is illegal, because the Constitution decrees that its members must be appointed and sworn in by Congress. Marcelo Quevedo Toro, [word indistinct] legislator, has asserted that the president of the Republic has again disregarded the purviews of the Congress; this proves once more that we are under a constitutional dictatorship, he said. Several other legislators also said that the appointments are unconstitutional.

GARCIA DISCUSSES DEBT RENEGOTIATION PLANS

PY191046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 17 Apr (AFP) -- Alan Garcia, who is virtually the next Peruvian president, has reiterated that he will try to negotiate a selective moratorium on the foreign debt in order to repay the domestic debt. He has said that he will strongly fight starvation, ignorance, and disease, and that he will oppose the IMF's policies.

After charging that the IMF behaves as an international financial supervisor, Garcia said he will try to reach an agreement with other Latin American nations to negotiate the debt on an equal footing with the industrialized countries and the international banking system. The current Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde, has described the international banking system as voracious.

Garcia intends to separate the IMF from the negotiations to reschedule Peru's $13.5-billion debt. However, his advisers have prepared an exchange strategy to achieve, if absolutely necessary, the IMF's acceptance, which will never again be allowed to impose conditions to receive its support.

If, a shortage of time prevents the formation of a debtors' club, Garcia has said that in the first 3 days after he assumes power on 28 July, his government will have to pay $1.5 billion not paid during the first half of the year. Garcia says that he will talk directly with the creditors.

He will thus begin to ignore the IMF, which is accused in Lima by American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] members and by leftists of imposing monetariest economic and neoliberal policies in order to obtain the payment of the debt to the creditors without taking into account the unemployment, the disease, and the starvation being suffered by our people.

After stating that only the industrialized nations benefit from IMF policies, Garcia said that one of these policies, reducing the fiscal deficit to curb inflation, is incongruous, and added that his government will bypass the IMF and negotiate directly with the creditors.

He went on to say that he will not accept the policies imposed on the present government, such as the reduction of tax barriers to import all types of manufactured products, thus destroying the country's industry and agriculture, taking away employment opportunities from Peruvians to give them to rich countries.

Garcia stated that will seek a selective moratorium on the debt, and negotiate with each creditor, governments and commercial banks, because the international development banks grant soft credits. He stated that if necessary he will travel to the United States to express his points of view.

Essentially, Garcia is confident that an agreement will be reached with the democratic nations of the region, especially with those having governments of socialistic inclination such as Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and the new Brazil of Tancredo Neves.

He explained that very little progress has been achieved owing to the lack of political decision, but that time is working in favor of the formation of a debators' club, citing a popular saying in the Caribbean zone: We are improving, despite the bad state of things.

After all, APRA has a card up its sleeve, which has been partially revealed by Manuel Moreyra, former president of the Peruvian Central Bank, one of the principal economic adivsers of the team that prepared Garcia's government plan.

Moreyra, who has been slated as the probable new economy and finance minister, has stated that he would like to be entrusted with the task of renegotiating the foreign debt, a field in which he can be very useful to the country because he has a good command of the subject, knows the creditors, and has plans.

Moreyra stated on Monday, 15 April, that the next government will have no foreign credit, will face a great fiscal deficit, and will have to pay the enormous debt it will inherit with domestic resources.

I am certain, he stated, that I will obtain the best possible conditions from our creditors. We have to know how to deal with the IMF, but we will have to adopt a plan, to establish measures, and then call the IMF.

In this way, he concluded, the IMF will be in weaker position, and I doubt that it will try a head-on confrontation with the new Peru, when it is already having serious problems with Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico.

REAGAN INVITES ALAN GARCIA TO VISIT U.S.

PY221845 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] According to a press source, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has invited Alan Garcia, leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance and winner of the first round of elections, to visit the United States for a talk about matters of mutual interest. The source did not state whether Reagan's invitation was prompted by Garcia's statement that, should he beat his rival Alfonso Barrantes of the United Left in the second round of elections, his government would bypass the IMF in the negotiations over the Peruvian foreign debt that amount to approximately $14 billion.

GARCIA MEETS WITH MINISTERS, DISCUSSES DEBT

PY191815 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0335 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca, along with several members of his cabinet, today visited American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] presidential candidate Alan Garcia, the winner of the first electoral round.

Important issues of national interest were discussed. The following report by Maria Luisa Mendoza will give us more details.

[Begin report -- broadcast in progress] [Mendoza] ...on 18 April congratulated presidential candidate Alan Garcia Perez for obtaining a landslide victory in the first electoral round.

This morning the most important visit, among others by diplomats and politicians, was the one by Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca, who was accompanied when he went to Alan Garcia's home by the agriculture, labor, economy, and housing ministers.

It has been reported that issues of national interest were discussed during the meeting, including the budget, the foreign debt, and the 1985 agricultural campaign, among others.

At the conclusion of the visit, Alan Garcia, the winner of the first electoral round, and Premier Luis Percovich answered reporters questions.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] I have received the courteous and democratic visit of the prime minister who, along with several members of his cabinet, came to congratulate me on the results of the 14 April elections. Of course, I took this opportunity to enquire about some important issues. These issues, regardless of the results of the first or second round, must be dealt with immediately. The ministers agreed.

We discussed agriculture, the 1985 agricultural campaign, and the supply of staples. I voiced my concern over the need to strengthen this area of our economy. We also talked about the possibility of a certain budgetary flexibility that will allow us, the next government, to give impetus to the country's economic recovery as of July.

Thirdly, we talked about the urgency of a national issue, the foreign debt, whose deadlines for negotiations are mid-May. In keeping with this, then, we need to have some sort of political decision. During our talks, I said that, regardless of the results of the first or second electoral rounds, the foreign debt needs to be dealt with on the national level with the participation of all the political sectors. In addition, I stressed that, whether or not we are the winning party, APRA will always be ready to defend the country vis-a-vis the requirements of the international [word indistinct].

[Reporter] What perspective have you gained through the information that the government has supplied you?

[Garcia] I feel that the economic situation is critical and difficult. The ministers will fully agree with this diagnosis. However, I am fully convinced that the results of 14 April, together with the goals for an economic reactivation and for assistance to the defenseless sectors, the APRA sectors, will somehow contribute to regaining the balance or rearranging the economic problems.

[Reporter] During your press conference with the foreign journalists you stated that you will ignore the IMF. Reports by foreign (?news agencies) are arriving here stating that this has caused alarm.

[Garcia] Well, what has caused alarm is what is being said about a country that is being pressed by its debt, and I just discussed this issue with the ministers. This country has a right to propose terms and not to be choked by the financial terms of an organization which to a certain degree, is the international policeman of the wealthiest industrialized countries. I have stated that we are willing to pay, but only if new terms are discussed first. Of course, the IMF is acting as a middleman. However, it is known that the services of a middleman are always costly and impose terms which, through direct talks, could be avoided.

A large portion of our national budget is committed to paying the interest and the amortization on the debt, and it is an urgent duty of the next government before the next government... [rephrases] [Economy Minister Guillermo] Garrido Lecca has just told me that as of 13 May we will have to renegotiate the terms of the current foreign debt and its deadlines because it is a duty of this and the next government, of all the nation, to propose terms that permit the utilization of the country's resources for the benefit of its development and recovery. [end recording]

GARCIA WANTS SECOND ROUND 'AS SOON AS POSSIBLE'

PY221715 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0135 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Alan Garcia, winner of the first round of elections, today reiterated that the Peruvian foreign debt must be paid, without disregarding the rights of the people. He then stated that it is not a matter of breaking relations with the IMF, but rather of not accepting conditions which will only worsen our situation.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What is your opinion on the percentage of votes which the Armed Forces computed for the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance?

[Garcia] I believe that this percentage is based mainly on estimates, because not even the Electoral Court itself has the final results. I am cautiously awaiting the official results to be released by the National Electoral Court, but in the meantime I have started working in case we have won in the first round of elections, or in case we should go to a second round. I do not think that this is any time to be wasted and that we must start working on our problems. Yesterday we held a meeting to discuss problems in the agricultural sector, and in the next few days I am going to start touring several areas of the country with agriculture experts in order to tackle our main problem, the nutrition and unemployment problem.

[Reporter] When do you think the second round of elections should be held?

[Garcia] As soon as possible, because Peru has [words indistinct] mandate, an order, and has voiced its desire, so I believe that this formality, that is, the second round of elections, must take place as soon as possible. Hunger, unemployment, and inflation do not wait, do not offer truces. Peru wants some changes, and no obstacles should be placed in the way of these changes. [end recording]

SEPULVEDA FLIES TO BRAZIL FOR NEVES' FUNERAL

FL230130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 22 April (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Senate Leader Antonio Riva Palacio traveled to Brazil today to attend the funeral of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo de Almeida Neves.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES POSITION ON REAGAN PLAN

FL222108 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1821 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's position on President Ronald Reagan's peace plan is very clear: We view with distrust and reject everything that involves intervention into other states. This statement was made by Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Victor Flores Olea during an interview with Mexico City press. The under secretary added that an end to the fighting and reconciliation should be the objects of study and discussion, and it is up to the governments of the region to examine these matters carefully. He insisted that dialogue between the Sandinist government and the opposing forces, and the conditions under which the dialogue might take place, are matters which are up to the Nicaraguan Government to decide.

He added there was a mistaken interpretation of the Mexican communique regarding Ronald Reagan's peace proposal, because it appeared that Mexico totally accepted the U.S. President's proposal on Nicaragua.

Flores Olea said the Mexican principles of nonintervention, self-determination, and peaceful solutions for problems of cooperation between the states gives Mexico much leeway in a world that frequently does not respect international laws. In this world, the policy of force and the tendency to establish zones of influence appear to prevail.

In the past few years, because of the crisis and the more dynamic international situation, Mexico has developed a more active foreign policy that is the result of lengthy historical experience that constitutes a great political tradition, he said. He underscored the fact that one of the most critical aspects of world politics is the tendency to weaken international organizations and divide the world into two great spheres of power. He said Mexico believes that now is precisely the moment to strengthen the multilateral system, the system of the United Nations, because Mexico believes in law, not in power.

In referring to Contadora, the Mexican official said the group appeared at the critical moment for the Central American region, which was the result of social, political, and economic problems that had been developing for decades. He explained that Contadora is an initiative that is not subordinated to the policies of other regions of the world; it came forth as a Latin American initiative to solve a Latin American problem.

He reiterated that Contadora is one of the clearest examples of the struggle between international political rationality, the destructive forces, and the desire for power.

BELIZE

ESQUIVEL DENIES PLANS FOR U.S. MILITARY BASE

PA211231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 20 Apr 85

[By Manuel Romero]

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Belizean Premier Manuel Esquivel has said that neither his government nor that of the United States has considered establishing a U.S. military base in Belize. Esquivel, in exclusive statements to ACAN-EFE on celebrating the first 100 days of his government, does favor the existence in Belizean territory of a relay station of the Voice of Americ, the U.S. Government's official radio station.

The opposition has said that this station is the first step by the United States to establish a military base, using U.S. soldiers to protect the relay station. "This relay station will not be guarded by foreign soldiers," Esquivel assured.

One hundred days since he took office, Premier Esquivel is confident and optimistic regarding the role his party, the United Democratic Party, will play in the next 5 years in promoting new industries and progress in this tiny Central American country. "I think we have done very well in these first 100 days," Esquivel said. "It has been a transition without major problems," Equivel added, "considering that in the past 30 years the government was controlled by one party: the People's United Party of former Premier George Price." Esquivel said that his ministers have done "very well," and his party's victory in last month's municipal elections "proves that the people are still firmly supporting our government and its policies."

Belize, with an area of approximately 23,000 square km and a population of some 167,000 inhabitants, has economic problems, due in part to the small revenues obtained for its sugar, the country's main export product. In this regard, Esquivel said that he has received offers from several companies of the United States, Latin America, Europe, and Asia to invest in Belize in the fields of tourism and agriculture.

The proposals, among them establishing a citrus industry in the northern part of the country to gradually replace sugar, are being "carefully studied to make sure that these investments are highly beneficial to our country, Esquivel said. [quotation marks as received]

He refused to comment on U.S. aid to Nicaragua, but he did say that he prefers a peaceful solution for Central America. "We would like to see a cease-fire and negotiations between the parties in conflict. That is why we are supporting the efforts that President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador is making to meet with the guerrillas in his country," Esquivel said. He urged the Sandinists of Nicaragua to also begin peace talks with the sectors in conflict.

Regarding Belize's diplomatic relations with Israel, Esquivel told ACAN-EFE that his government has asked Israel "as a friend of Belize, to use its friendship with Guatemala to persuade that government to resolve peacefully its problem with Belize." Guatemala has a territorial claim over Belize, which obtained its independence from Great Britain in 1981. Guatemala is closely linked to the Israeli Government, which supplies Guatemala with most of its arms.

Finally, Premier Esquivel talked about Belize's relations with the IMF, admitting that the road "is not easy."

However, he added, "we have to fulfill the objectives we have set forth." Esquivel hopes that the first benefits of the new investments in Belize will be seen in the next 12 months.

COSTA RICA

MONGE BACKS POLITICAL ASPECTS OF REAGAN PLAN

PA210059 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] San Jose, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today reaffirmed his country's neutrality, stating that while he supports the political aspects of President Ronald Reagan's peace plan for Nicaragua, this support does not extend to the military aspects of the plan. To support the provision of funds to the anti-Sandinist movements "would run contrary to Costa Rica's neutrality," the president reiterated in a press release.

"To do so would be to support a particular armed band. I could not support this for the (Sandinist) commanders, or for those who have taken up arms against the commanders," the presidential note adds.

Monge noted that he has always "favored dialogue between the government and the opposition in El Salvador; that is why I favor dialogue between the government and the armed opposition in Nicaragua."

The Costa Rican president again insisted on the suggestion that he made to President Reagan on 15 April. He proposed that "the allocation of some $600 million in military aid included in the U.S. budget for Central America be used to finance social and economic development programs" in all the countries of the area without exception, "if they (?accept this)."

U.S. SOLDIERS SAID TO CARRY OUT SECRET ACTIVITIES

PA221946 San Jose LIBERTAD Revolucionaria in Spanish 29 Mar-5 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] For several days about 100 U.S. soldiers have been in the Drake region, in the south Pacific area, allegedly building roads in conjunction with a Costa Rican Civil Guard contingent. The Yankee Marines sleep in the town of Palmar Norte, and during the day they go into the Drake region and other nearby places. Local residents have not the faintest inkling as to the purpose of the U.S. military presence there.

This newspaper went to the Legislative Assembly building to ask if the Assembly had granted the U.S. soldiers permission to enter the country. The answer was negative.

According to our Constitution, the Legislative Assembly is the body charged with granting or refusing permission to foreign vessels and military personnel to enter the country. On this occasion, as has been the case in the past, this constitutional requirement has not been complied with.

Southern area residents noted that this is not the first time that U.S. soldiers and vehicles, from the Panama Canal zone, have entered our country on missions lasting several days, which are kept in total secrecy. Several months ago, this weekly newspaper printed photographs of U.S. soldiers and vessels at the Golfito airport. The soldiers used to leave from this airport on secret missions, which the country's officials have never explained.

On another matter, residents from the southern border area said that there are many shady things going on in that region. Helicopters are constantly landing there en route to the coast, in particular to the auriferous zones, and yet authorities do nothing.

GUTIERREZ PROTESTS TO SOVIET ENVOY OVER REPORT

PA230326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has harshly reprimanded the Soviet Embassy. The Foreign Ministry gave a strong verbal reprimand to the Soviet Embassy for a report in which our country was implicated in a veiled manner in military actions against Nicaragua.

The item, which was published by the newspapers on Friday, appeared as a statement by the Soviet news agency TASS. It accuses the United States of increasingly worsening the situation in Central America and notes that there are legal regimes which become docile instruments. These references were taken by the Costa Rican Government as a show of disrespect [words indistinct].

Yuriy Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to our country, was summoned by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez to his office this afternoon and they talked for 30 minutes. [Words indistinct] this naturally elicits reactions from the citizens.

At the end of the meeting, a spokesman for the foreign minister said that the conversation was cordial and that both exchanged views on the situation. The Soviet ambassador feels that there is no justification for the protest.

Upon leaving Foreign Minister Gutierrez' office, the Soviet ambassador said he could not comment on the [words indistinct] protest over a publication by his embassy. He responded: This is a matter between the minister and myself. Pavlov added: He thinks he can protest over this and I think he cannot. The Soviet ambassador said also that he will inform his government about the points of view of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry but insisted that he would make no comment whatsoever on the reprimand by the government.

EL SALVADOR

VICE PRESIDENT ON CABINET RESIGNATION, DIALOGUE

PA222344 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Telephone interview with Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount by reporter Raul Beltran -- live]

[Text] [Beltran] There is talk among the Salvadoran people about the en masse resignation of the cabinet requested by the president of the Republic and we also want to discuss with you today the possibility of a third meeting with the FMLN and the FDR. First we want to know what the truth is about the president's request for the cabinet's resignation.

[Castillo Claramount] Yes, the president needs all of his government officials, not just the cabinet, in the political sense of the word, to submit their resignations so that the government can be reorganized.

This does not mean that there will be any spectacular changes. There will be some changes, obviously, because it is always necessary to readjust the government's administrative [wrods indistinct] the new political reality also makes this reorganization necessary and this is what will be done. We will submit our resignations to the president [words indistinct] so that he can reorganize the government. The announcement of the new government team will probably be made by 1 June, the first anniversary of the government.

[Beltran] Certain media and sectors have begun a campaign saying that when the ministers are changed then chiefs of sections or general directors will also be changed and that they, in turn, will make personnel changes thus causing unemployment in certain sectors of the country, particularly in the public administration. I repeat that this information comes from opponents of the government.

[Castillo Claramount] I think that is the main point. Some people are trying to sow uncertainty among certain sectors. This is being done by people who don't agree with the regime and are trying to profit from these events. No, this will in no way affect...[rephrases] The changes that will be made will involve individuals, not policy. Therefore, at this moment, any change of this nature will not affect the present working administrative structure because this administrative structure has already been readjusted. I can give you an example, the Interior Ministry has already undergone reorganization. This is a reality. The relocation of personnel was made in line with the policy of [words indistinct]. The same thing is being done in other ministries. Consequently, any newly appointed minister, except for certain posts which are very [words indistinct] a secretary or someone like that, could appoint a new person but in no way will this cause someone else to be dismissed because this would not be right. A secretary may be transferred to another post or level within a ministry in order for the minister to take his own secretary. I am citing this example because if there is something that is a matter of personal choice, it is the choice of one's own secretary. I don't think this will affect second or third administrative levels in any way. People must now be assured and not suffer any anxieties. In addition, the changes that will be made will not upset all the government's administrative structure. There will be some adjustments which the president will view as necessary.

[Beltran] Mr Vice President, in this past week, in these past few days of April, there has been a lot of comment about a possible meeting between the government and the rebels. As one of those who are directly involved in the leadership of this nation, what can you tell us about this?

[Castillo Claramount] Well, we continue to be committed to a sincere dialogue. We believe that rationality will gradually prevail over violence; that reason must necessarily prevail over force. The entire Salvadoran process, from 1979 to the present, has consisted of an effort in that direction. The elections have been notable efforts by the Salvadoran people in that direction; that is, an expression of a political leadership and in the very ideological concept of the system of government, These changes have been the product of peaceful actions and decisions, the expression of the people's will through the vote. The same is true of the general policies that the government has adopted, particularly the decision to pursue a dialogue, which became a reality in La Palma and Ayagualo. The president has stated both nationally and internationally -- and this has been confirmed by his entire government team -- that he is committed to a continuation of the process of dialogue with the rebels in order to arrive at political solutions by which those people can be incorporated into the Salvadoran people's new process.

This is undoubtedly a difficult, lengthy process. These things cannot be resolved overnight. As the president has said, we would like the next meeting to take place in the same climate, psychological context, and spirit of La Palma, where there truly was an attempt to achieve rapprochement and find a solution. We would not like to see again the spirit of confrontation and political haranguing that unfortunately characterized the Ayagualo meeting. We believe that instead of spectacular declarations, the aim should be to search for in-depth solutions.

[Beltran] Sir, it is widely said that the Salvadoran Government does not have specific plans for continuing the development of this strife-torn nation. The Christian Democrats have been leading the nation for 11 months. For the benefit of our listeners and the Salvadoran people in general, would you briefly comment on what it has been like for your group to rule this country for the past 11 months?

[Castillo Claramount] These 11 months of government have passed exactly as expected. First there was an effort to stabilize the government. The country experienced something new, a new method and style of government. It was necessary to do things that foreigners could not understand, such as the president's efforts concerning the country's domestic institutions and structures: the Armed Forces, the other political parties, Salvadoran society in general, public administration, and the Catholic Church. Also included are the efforts of the president and the members of his government team in the international sphere, where it was necessary to sell, or to explain the country's new situation and methods in order to earn the necessary respect and acceptance. Clearly that task was not easy, but I would say that it has been notably successful. The result of the domestic elections represents an unquestionable large-scale affirmation of the Salvadoran society's understanding of the nation's institutions and diverse structures. This understanding was reached as a result of the campaign of persuasion and explanation made at the national level.

On the international level, there have been reactions from various governments which, until a very short time ago, were doubtful if not totally antagonistic regarding the possibilities for El Salvador's future. This situation has changed notably. The invitations that President Duarte has received and that are still pending demonstrate this clearly.

Regarding domestic administration, it was, of course, necessary to make the required policy adjustments and to give up unsuccessful, traditional methods of administration in order to create the structures that make it possible to implement the new approaches and the new government program. In the case of the Interior Ministry -- I am going to talk about ministries and not about sections -- it was decided that this ministry should be the vehicle to promote a new concept that did not exist in the country, a concept calling for the country's social problems to be defined and attacked in a coherent, precise manner, with a great political commitment.

[Beltran] Thank you very much, Mr Vice President, for accepting our invitation and for explaining these matters of great current interests; namely, the resignation of the cabinet at the request of the president of the Republic, the prospects for a third meeting with the rebels, and your analysis of the 11 months in which both you and President Duarte have been in office.

PCN REORGANIZES EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AFTER ELECTIONS

PA200154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0014 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the rightist National Coalition Party (PCN) reorganized its Executive Council, after an internal crisis created by differences between its leaders following the 31 March elections.

In a national assembly meeting held at the party's headquarters in this capital, Raul Molina Martinez was removed from his post as secretary general and replaced by Hugo Carrillo.

The PCN participated in a coalition with the Nationalist Republic Alliance (ARENA) during the elections for deputies and mayors that was held 15 days ago. On 2 April, the rightist coalition filed an appeal for an annulment of the elections before the Central Elections Council [CCE] claiming fraud and partiality by the Armed Forces. Twenty-four hours later, the CCE rejected the appeal as "irrelevant." Shortly afterward, the Armed Forces rejected the charges and the PCN Executive Council expressed its disapproval of the action by its secretary general, Molina Martinez.

Approached by ACAN-EFE, Hugo Cirrillo said that "the reorganization of the Executive Council was not necessarily linked to the situation provoked by the appeal for annulment, but was merely part of the party's internal movements to improve its operations." However, political circles have been speculating for several days over the crisis within the PCN and the "dismissal" of Molina Martinez.

The PCN ruled in El Salvador for 18 years, until 15 October 1979 when General Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown as president of the Republic. Fifteen days after the elections, the CCE has not made significant progress in the vote count and the only information known regarding the results was supplied by the Christian democracy, which claims victory. According to the Christian Democratic Party in power, the results of its documents give the party the majority of the 60 deputies in the Legislative Assembly and over 200 of the 262 mayorships in the country.

FMLN-FDR REPORTS CAPTURE OF COMMANDER DIAZ

PA222009 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN-FDR on 21 April; place not given; read by unidentified person via telephone -- recorded]

[Text] From the FMLN and FDR to the Salvadoran people and all the world's peoples:

1. On 18 April, after battles and intense bombings in La Angostura village, Usulutan Department, in which the government Army used six war planes and seven helicopters, Companera Commander Nidia Diaz, a member of the FMLN-FDR delegation to the first dialogue meeting with the government held on 15 October in La Palma, was taken prisoner.

2. We are certain that Companera Commander Nidia Diaz was captured and is currently being held by the Armed Forces high command.

3. The Duarte government has maintained absolute silence in the same way in which it acted in the cases of the kidnapping of Companera Commander Yaneth Samour on 31 December and Companero Commander Miguel Castellanos on 11 April.

4. This policy contrasts with that of the FMLN-FDR. Our fronts have always publicly and immediately acknowledged all of the officers and hundreds of soldiers whom we captured from the government Army, treating them as prisoners of war as established by international laws and releasing them after the proper arrangements.

5. The FMLN-FDR considering that: a) the Geneva agreements signed by the Salvadoran Government establish the corresponding treatment of prisoners of war; b) in the Ayagualo meeting, the government and our fronts reached an agreement on the humanitarian and respectful treatment of prisoners of war of both armies; c) the FMLN policy of respect for the prisoners of the government Army demands reciprocity, since this has been a consistent policy that we wish to maintain in the future; and d) while there is a war, prisoners will continue to be taken by both sides at the level of officers and troops, demand that the Napoleon Duarte Government and the Salvadoran Armed Forces high command admit the capture and respect the life and physical and moral integrity of our leaders, Companeros Nidia Diaz, Yaneth Samour, and Miguel Castellanos. They urge the Salvadoran Catholic Church, as a witness and mediator in the dialogue between the government and our fronts, and the International Red Cross Committee, as promoter and guarantor of the Geneva agreements on war, to undertake immediate and effective efforts before the Duarte government.

The FMLN-FDR issues a call to all humanitarian organizations in El Salvador and the world to denounce the Duarte regime's policy of human rights violations and to demand the respect for the lives and the physical and moral integrity of our leaders. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! With unity toward victory!

[Signed] FMLN General Command-FDR Executive Committee, 21 April

Army Holds Diaz, Romero

PA222011 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprepa; place and date not given]

[Text] Coprefa reports that on 18 April, terrorist Commander Nidia Diaz was captured during a commando-style, lightning operation by Army units in the area near the San Pedro Mountain and Amatitan Arriba canton in San Vicente Department. At the moment of her capture, terrorist Nidia had two wounds in her leg and another in her right arm, sustained during the clash. Currently, she is under the care of the Armed Forces' medical personnel. Likewise, the Salvadoran Armed Forces report that the terrorist who goes under the alias of Miguel Castellanos, whose real name is Napoleon Romero Garcia, is in custody at a public security institution. These two cases will be handled in accordance to the Republic's laws.

FPL SAYS DUARTE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMANDER ROMERO

PA221250 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Communique No 2 issued by the Central Committee of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, on 20 April in Chalatenango Department]

[Text] The Central Committee of the FPL supplies the following facts to the Salvadoran people and the world's people regarding the capture of Commander Miguel Castellanos [nom de guerre of Napoleon Romero]:

1. Commander Miguel Castellanos was captured at his home in the city of Olocuilta by members of the Armed Forces Engineers Instruction Center [CIIFA] and taken to the National Guard garrison in Zacatecoluca.

At the time of his capture, Companero Napoleon Romero carried -- for obvious reasons -- false personal identification papers issued in the name of Mario Alberto Barillas Torres.

2. A few days after his capture, the International Red Cross Committee reported to Companero Napoleon Romero's relatives that he was at the Zacatecoluca National Guard garrison under the name Mario Alberto Barillas Torres.

3. During the past few days, the Zacatecoluca National Guard said that Companero Napoleon Romero was released, but he has really been placed under the direct responsibility of the Armed Forces General Staff.

4. It has been clearly established that the Armed Forces General Command is maneuvering to cause Commander Miguel Castellanos' disappearance.

5. The Duarte dictatorship's criminal practice of causing political prisoners to disappear is very well-known, rejected, and condemned by the Salvadoran people and the world's people.

6. As of now, we hold President Jose Napoleon Duarte, commander general of the Armed Forces, and the puppet Army's high command responsible for what happens to Companero Napoleon Romero.

7. In addition to Companero Napoleon Romero, a man whose identity is unknown was also captured and we demand his immediate release.

8. We issue a call to the International Red Cross Committee to continue exerting its humanitarian efforts to locate Companero Napoleon Romero.

9. We urge the Salvadoran people, the world's people, the Catholic Church, and national and international humanitarian organizations to demand that President Duarte and the Armed Forces high command respect Commander Miguel Castellanos' life and his moral and physical integrity, and that Castellanos be sent to the appropriate tribunals immediately.

[Signed] FPL Central Committee

FMLN ALLEGES 'EXPLORING' BY HONDURAN OFFICER

PA191225 (Clandestine) Radio Farabuno Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] According to reports we have received from northern Chalatenango Department, a lieutenant who arrived recently in Sasalapa on the Salvadoran-Honduran border has been exploring Salvadoran cantons in the jurisdiction of Arcatao. The lieutenant explored La Canada canton on 20-22 March and Los Pozos canton and the town of Arcatao on 30 March. He again entered Salvadoran territory on 8 April, reaching the Pacacio River on that occasion. In addition, the lieutenant has stated that he plans to participate in operations against these places with the Salvadoran Army. We warn the Honduran Army officers and troops that they must not dare to trample on our sovereignty because our forces are always ready to defend our territory.

FRONT DENIES LINK TO ACCUSED CIENFUEGOS KILLERS

PA200123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Apr (AFP) — The clandestine Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front today issued a communique in which it says that the four men accused of killing Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, are not members of that organization.

The dissident front of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, said the persons accused of the slaying by the Army "have no links" with the organization's military structures. The Armed Forces recently presented four individuals as the persons who killed Cienfuegos and who have committed other crimes in this capital, for which they will be tried by a military court.

Cienfuegos was machine-gunned by three youths on 7 March, while playing tennis in a local club.

The organization which claims to have "all the evidence regarding the execution" of Col Cienfuegos says that the suspects have been tortured by the Army. In its communique, the front says that it has all the materials used in the slaying "which at any moment can corroborate the veracity of what we are saying." It also says that there are "some similarities" between this case and that of U.S. adviser Albert Schaufelberger, "who was executed on 26 May 1985 by our front's urban commands."

Finally, it appeals to humanitarian organizations "to examine and report at world forums the violation of human rights of political prisoners" in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

ECONOMY MINISTER RESIGNS; NEW MINISTER APPOINTED

PA230153 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores today appointed Ariel Rivera as new minister of economy, replacing economist Leonel Hernandez Cardona, who resigned following strong pressure from the business sector, which was opposed to the new taxes decreed by the government. Those taxes were abolished 4 [as heard] days ago in view of the reaction of various Guatemalan sectors. On the same day the situation also cost the job of Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa Villate, also strongly questioned by the business sector. Ariel Rivera was formerly second deputy minister of foreign relations. He has also held the post of secretary of economic planning. He studied economics in France. General Mejia Victores announced a meeting tomorrow with the council of commanders of the military government to analyze, together with the council of ministers, measures to resolve the serious economic crisis affecting the country.

HONDURAS

U.S. SOLDIERS INJURED IN HELICOPTER CRASH

PA221447 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report by Jesus Perez Vanegas]

[Excerpts] Yesterday at 1530 a Chinook helicopter crashed while landing at the La Mesa Airport in San Pedro Sula due to a mechanical failure of its two engines. This helicopter was participating in the "Big Pine III" exercises. The four crew members were seriously injured and were taken to private clinics. There were tense moments when members of the press arrived at the scene to cover the incident. A member of LATIN-REUTER news agency was forced at gunpoint by a U.S. officer to destroy the film in his four cameras after he had tried to take pictures of the accident.

The four crew members are in a serious condition at a local clinic and may be transferred to the United States in the next few hours. This was a report directly from San Pedro Sula.

PDCH HEAD ENDORSES NEGOTIATED SOULUTION TO CRISIS

PA201242 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Interview with Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, leader of the Christian Democratic Party of Honduras, PDCH, by newsman Roy Arthur; date and place not given]

[Text] We asked PDCH leader Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga to comment on his thesis that only negotiation will overcome the political crisis being experienced by the country.

[Begin recording] [Diaz] I do not think the situation currently afflicting the country, this institutional crisis; a Congress that issues decrees and a president who vetoes each decree approved by the Congress; where there are two supreme courts of justice that do not know what to do [sentence as heard].

It is an institutional crisis lacking a juridical solution because there is no constitutional tribunal in Honduras. When I speak of a negotiated solution, I refer to several paths that can be followed, and they can be possible only outside the framework of the confrontation between state branches.

[Arthur] Do you think that the sides involved in the conflict will yield?

[Diaz] I believe they should yield, otherwise this crisis will never end; from a judicial viewpoint we are at a standstill. There is no real way out, only of actions and reactions.

[Arthur] But what they should do is one thing, and what they will do is another.

[Diaz] Yes, but I believe the time will come when the crisis will deepen so much that the situation in the country will worsen -- the government is in a serious crisis -- and the only solution will be a political one, a political solution leading to some changes. For example, there was talk of granting amnesty to Valladeres Soto, but only the executive branch can do that. The Congress cannot grant an amnesty decree because the president would veto it. Only the executive branch can issue a pardon for Valladares Soto.

In addition, there is the situation of the Supreme Court of Justice. The magistrates of both courts -- the one headed by Arita Palomo and the one led by attorney Valladares Soto -- should resign. This is the correct thing to do. Those magistrates' work has been questioned, and they should take the dignified path and resign. The other aspect involves the Congress. Its operation must be normalized. There is a need for a national integration government leading to the establishment of an adequate transition period.

I believe that the amendments to the Electoral Law concerning internal elections and the issue of dividing the cost of the political campaign are aspects that must be approved to facilitate strengthening the country's democracy.

The situation of President Suazo Cordova is yet another issue. Our party has pointed out that his status as coordinator of the Liberal Rodista Movement has created and continues to create a crisis within his party; the origin of this crisis is actually a political issue that has been transferred to the National Congress, the Supreme Court, and the executive branch.

[Arthur] Do you think the statement by General Walter Lopez Reyes, Armed Forces commander in chief, was interpreted correctly, analyzed, and well-understood?

[Diaz] His statement was not well understood. I believe the Armed Forces commander in chief has said some important things. First, he said that the Armed Forces ruled out a coup d'etat. Second, he said that when speaking of the system -- this is how I understand it -- he is not talking about protecting Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova as the political leader, but defending the institution itself. This does not constitute open or obvious support for Roberto Suazo Cordova, as many people think. Respect for the institution and the country's Constitution are the main motives. In any case, one could conclude that any solution has to be in keeping with the Constitution. In fact, there are solutions in keeping with the Constitution available. Therefore there is a need for agreement, negotiation, and a solution in keeping with these guidelines. As you know, we have proposed establishment of a commission made up of people who are not involved in the conflict such as the Catholic Church, the university, labor unions, and the private sector. [end recording]

LABOR, PEASANT GROUPS, MILITARY VIEW ELECTIONS

PA190339 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Leaders from labor and peasant organizations informed the Honduran Armed Forces Supreme Council of their views on political parties internal elections. For the first time since we learned of the existence of this Supreme Council, this organization met on Tuesday with leaders from the leading labor, peasant, and cooperative organizations in this country. All of the unit commanders and members of the council were also present at the meeting coordinated by Commander in Chief General Walter Lopez Reyes.

Efrain Diaz Galeas, a leader of the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives, will tell us about the fundamental topics discussed at the meeting between organized labor and peasant sectors and the Armed Forces:

[Begin recording] The basic topic was an analysis of the country's political situation. The peasant and labor organizations present at the meeting expressed their views on how we see the situation. In this regard, we all agreed that according to the mandates of our organizations to solve the country's problems, we must demand internal elections so that the true representatives of the people can be elected. We must say that the people will no longer accept imposed candidates; none of the peasant organizations [words indistinct] will accept an imposed candidate and the people will not accept one either.

In view of this situation, all of the labor and peasant organizations are concerned and have appointed commissions to prepare and jointly discuss the conclusions we arrive at, and to present the alternatives that must be taken into consideration in order to achieve a quick solution. [end recording]

Diaz Galeas and the peasant and labor organizations in the country informed the Armed Forces that they do not agree with the procedures followed by the Liberal Party, which chose Oscar Mejia Arellano as the official party candidate for the November presidential elections.

[Begin recording] [Diaz] We think that the procedures that have been used are improper. Many, the majority of the convention delegates, do not truly represent the people. We think that the people should be allowed to participate because we truly love democracy.

[Unidentified Speaker] Have you heard the Armed Forces' opinion regarding your position?

[Diaz] The Armed Forces, as Commander General Lopez said, wants to fulfill the laws established to defend the democratic system. They think that sacrifices should be made jointly. There are many opinions, but in the next few weeks you will be informed of the alternatives that we consider quick solutions. [end recording]

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR 'FREE, GENUINE ELECTIONS'

PA201842 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Free Elections, To Ensure Peace and Democracy"]

[Text] Elections are the essence of democracy, and primary elections are the essence of the electoral system. Dialogue is indispensable, and it must replace offense and intrigue as a system, but a dialogue with lies and insults cannot be a substitute for the sovereign will of the people, freely expressed in free and honest elections.

Peace cannot be attained with rifles or boots; only votes can achieve peace and social stability. No one must be confused. We all concur in the need for Honduras to have a strong and stable government, backed by the majority of Hondurans. But an imposed candidate cannot produce a strong and stable government, and the power of the people's support cannot be replaced by the support of the Armed Forces or of one person.

The regime elected by all Hondurans on 29 November 1981 should end the constitutional term for which it was elected. The president cannot impose his successor; if he does, he will be endangering the future and present stability of the country and its government. There is no excuse. It is said that the elections are a plot of the leftists, when everyone knows that the communists have expressed their opposition to the elections. The communist system, as evidenced by Sandinism, cannot permit the selection of its leaders through imposition and dictatorship, as it did in Nicaragua.

In Honduras only the communists and a small, mistaken group trying to impose candidates have voiced their opposition to the elections. In the communist and feudal systems the leadership replaces the people's will and tries to transmit power through inheritance or designation. We Hondurans reject such systems; we want a democracy through free and honest elections. We do not want Sandinist-type elections in Honduras.

It is claimed that there is no money for elections, when in fact there is enough money in the country to squander on everything except democracy. It is also said that there is no time for elections, as if democracy could be canceled on such an insignificant pretext. We all know that there is time for the elections. Itis claimed that we have already had elections and that to hold others would imply that the first ones were not honest. What we are demanding are genuine internal elections in which voters will use the identification of the National Population Registry to vote on a single ballot for all the parties simultaneously throughout the country. These elections should be duly supervised and should have all the safeguards provided by the National Electoral Tribunal and the electoral law, with the Armed Forces as guarantors. We must show the entire world that this budding democracy is a fact and not an empty aspiration.

All Hondurans reject violence, communism, and impositions. We want to go to the polls in response to the sovereign will of the Honduran people. Dialogue through the ballot is the only dialogue the people should honor. Those who reject this popular demand will be identified in history as being responsible for chaos. Those who heed this popular clamor will have contributed to the establishment of peace, democracy, and an institutional system in our fatherland.

[Signed] TIEMPO Editorial Council, Edmond L. Bogran, Jaime Rosenthal Oliva, Reginaldo Panting

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY IN JUIGALPA SPEECH

PA230152 Managua International Service in Spanish 2321 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The U.S. Government cannot understand that the Sandinist people's revolution is irreversible and that it can only move forward in this country. Even if the U.S. Government were to decide to intervene directly, the Nicaraguan people will not back down, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and president of the Republic has said.

Commander Ortega met in Juigalpa, a town located more than 137 km northeast of Managua, with members of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAG. Here are his words:

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...That the economic problems that Nicaragua is facing are beyond its capabilities. Nicaragua has addressed the IDB to request disbursement of a loan of $58 million that has been pending for a long time, for almost 2 years. It has been approved by most of the IDB members, but has been blocked by the U.S. Government. Such is the affection and esteem that the U.S. Government claims to be very concerned about Nicaragua's private sector. Doesn't the private sector include peasants who are cattlemen, peasants who provide milk, meat, and cheese, peasants who provide corn, beans, coffee, and rice? Are they not private producers, patriotic revolutionary private producers? Therefore, the U.S. Government is acting against the Nicaraguan producers when it refuses to let this $58-million loan go through, because this loan is destined to be invested in the development of the agricultural sector, in other words, for agriculture and cattle-raising.

However, what has happened? President Reagan, and the U.S. Government have opposed having those benefits go to Nicaragua. Yet, the U.S. Government, or President Reagan, has requested that the U.S. Congress approve more millions of dollars to continue tormenting Nicaragua. It is clear, therefore, that when President Reagan, when the U.S. Government denies economic cooperation with Nicaragua, when it blocks the IDB loan, it is promoting the death and oppression of the Nicaraguan people.

This matter of whether the $14 million should be approved or rejected is being widely discussed in the United States at this time. First of all, it is a total violation of international law for the United States to even discuss whether or not to commit aggression against the Nicaraguan people. It violates ali international law, and violates all international [words indistinct]. It violates the Nicaraguan people's human rights, because the United States should be discussing whether or not to approve assistance to Nicaragua so that the Nicaraguan people can have more resourses, so that the farmers can obtain spare parts and tools, so that the cattle industry can be developed, and so that agriculture can be developed.

However, it is clear that the U.S. President and his government continue to pursue a policy of war on Nicaragua and refuse to accept a policy of peace with Nicaragua.

In the past few days, many U.S. representatives have been coming to Nicaragua: political representatives, U.S. deputies [as heard], congressmen, people who are involved in discussing this matter in the U.S. Congress. Thus, we have been exchanging viewpoints, recalling Nicaragua's positions in favor of peace. Recently, we talked with some senators and some representatives. We discussed the fact that this situation should be faced by means of dialogue so that a peaceful solution may be found. A dialogue with whom? With those who are directing the aggression. After all, if you are walking by someone's home and that person sics a dog on you in the final analysis the dOg is not to blame. The person who sics the dog is to blame. Therefore, one has to talk with the person who is directing the dog. [applause] The one directing the dog, the owner of the dog, the one who sics the dog is the U.S. Government. Therefore, one has to talk with the U.S. Government. The cease-fire must be established first of all with the U.S. Government. The United States must stop its aggression against Nicaragua. It must stop threatening Nicaragua. That must come first. That is the main cease-fire: for the United States to decide to end its aggression; for the United States to end its aggression against Nicaragua, stop threatening Nicaragua, and stop saying: If you do not behave this way, we will do so-and-so within a certain period of time; For it to stop the threats that have not and will not intimidate the Nicaraguan people and will never make them waver.

Therefore, it should end its aggression against Nicaragua; in other words, it should cease firing, because it is the United States that has opened fire, shedding the Nicaraguan people's blood; murdering children; destroying schools; and killing farmers, peasants, workers, students, women, and the elderly. They are the ones who are attacking Nicaragua. They are the ones who are shooting at Nicaragua. Therefore, let them cease firing, let them decide to resume the talks in Manzanillo, so that we can normalize relations. It will only be possible to talk about normalizing relations when a threat like that has disappeared: the permanent aggression, the daily aggression, the terrorist aggression of the U.S. Government.

If this ends, then the conditions will exist for the United States and Nicaragua to talk and to normalize relations. Under those conditions, we will be able to say to the mercenaries: Gentlemen, we are going to halt the firing and the military operations against you so that through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees or the Red Cross you will be able to lay down your weapons and live your lives here in Nicaragua, and those who want to remain in Honduras or Costa Rica will be able to do so. That would be up to them. Then the conditions would exist for normalcy to prevail in Nicaragua. These ideas are being considered in the United States with respect to this matter.

Many congressmen, many representatives, as well as media sectors, are trying to make the U.S. Government think carefully. But the U.S. Government's mind is closed. It rejects all these ideas. The U.S. Government has already rejected these ideas I have been telling you that I have discussed with some senators. This is no surprise to us. It is no surprise because the U.S. Government still wants to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. It wants to wage war on the Nicaraguan people. It wants Nicaragua to return to a past of exploitation and humiliation, to a past when peasants had no rights, when peasants were the object of mockery, of hatred, and were rejected by those who exploited them.

Those days are over in Nicaragua since the triumph of the revolution. Now we have a revolutionary democracy that defends first of all the interests of the workers and the peasants. When we speak of peasants we are speaking of small, medium, and large producers who know how to work and how to produce in the midst of difficulties and limitations.

The U.S. Government still does not realize that this revolutionary process is irreversible. There cannot be a reversal. There can be advances only, never again reversals. Even if the U.S. Government decides to intervene directly with its troops in Nicaragua, which is what they have been preparing for with all the operations and maneuvers in Honduras, even if that situation arises, the Nicaraguan people will not regress.

Under those circumstances the Nicaraguan people will fight, and if they take one step backward it will be only to find the best place to ambush, attack, fight, and defeat the invaders.

Some of those who advise the U.S. President harbor hope because the truth is that they don't know the Nicaraguan people. They don't know of their decision, their courage, their firmness, their awareness. They don't know how awesome a people can be when they are defending their land, their sovereignty, their integrity, their liberty.

They think that their might is more powerful than that of the simple Nicaraguan peasant. They think that bombings by the U.S. Air Force and U.S. special troops are more powerful than a peasant with little technical knowledge but with much political will and great patriotic awareness. This is where the United States is mistaken.

This meeting here today is the best evidence that the United States' aggressive, militaristic, and terrorist policy is being defeated in Nicaragua. The mercenary forces that the U.S. Government has been turning on have tried to create operational bases in this area of Chontales and (Huihuaco), but they have clashed with organized and aware peasants who know how to reject the proposal of treason and how to defend the proposal of liberty and dignity.

The fact that we are meeting here with productive peasants from various areas of Contales is clear evidence that this revolution continues marching, that the imperialist aggression cannot break or weaken the Nicaraguan economy because this is the will of the Nicaraguan people who know how to produce beans with rifles in hand, ready to face aggressors. These are a people who know how to harvest coffee with rifles in hand, facing the aggressors. These are a people who know how to harvest corn and rice and care for their livestock while facing the aggressors with their rifles. This revolution produces heroes, fighters, producers, and workers throughout Nicaragua. This revolution produces peasants like those of Chontales, who have the spirit of a free fatherland or death.

ORTEGA ON U.S. AID TO CONTRAS, PEACE PROPOSAL

PA231324 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1219 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra was approached by reporters last night in Managua when he visited the 30 mothers who have staged a hunger strike. The mothers of children who are serving in the Patriotic Military Service [SMP] and the mothers of the victims of the Somozist bands are demanding that the U.S. Congress not approve the $14 million. The following are some of Commander Ortega's statements:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] We will watch for the results of the voting and we will make a statement as soon as possible, immediately after the voting.

[Reporter] Yesterday and today we heard that the Reagan administration had said that there are Soviet advisers in the war zone. What can you tell us about this?

[Ortega] They are only using symbols to try and impress U.S. public opinion and in this manner pressure the U.S. Congress to vote in favor of the Reagan administration.

[Reporter] What do you hope for tomorrow in Congress?

[Ortega] We hope they will vote for peace, that is, against the $14 million.

[Reporter] Commander, can you tell us something more about the proposal you made and sent through the two congressmen and that Mr Shultz has described as a fraud?

[Ortega] We were exchanging views with the congressmen. The truth is that we have presented nothing new, as Mr Shultz and President Reagan's spokesmen have tried to imply. Instead, we simply arranged the peace proposals that Nicaragua has always made. Since these are logical and reasonable proposals they have been very well received.

[Reporter] Commander, what is your opinion regarding the agreement reached today in Mexico with the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity?

[Ortega] Our duty is to do all that is necessary to advance in favor of peace and this is part of these efforts.

[Reporter] These were statements made by Nicaraguan President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra a few minutes ago when he was leaving La Merced Church in Larreynaga neighborhood. [end recording]

ENVOY ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL CONTRA AID DEBATE

PA231353 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1213 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim said that the debate on the $14 million at the U.S. Congress today is the topic of the day and has prompted many discussions and debates among the U.S. people.

In remarks for Radio Sandino's "Extra" newscast, Tunnerman Bernheim reaffirmed the Nicaraguan Government's desire for peace, its support for the Contadora process, its willingness to resume the dialogue with the United States, and the government decision to reach a cease-fire agreement if the United States suspends the military aid to the Somozist mercenaries.

[Begin recording] Well, this is a topic that [words indistinct] U.S. public. This is a topic that has caused a great impact and prompted many discussions and debates among the U.S. public. It can be said that the [words indistinct] all of last week and early this week. On Saturday, about 100,000 people staged a demonstration in Washington, D.C., to protest U.S. intervention in Central America and the aid to the contras, as well as to oppose racial discrimination in South Africa and the U.S. policy in regard to that country. In sum, the protests were against several policies which the U.S. people [word indistinct]. However, the major topic by the main speaker at the event, Rev Jesse Jackson, was precisely a rejection of the policy of support for the counter-revolution [words indistinct] President Reagan. [end recording]

Tunnerman Bernheim also reiterated that the Nicaraguan Government will never hold talks with the contras who are daily killing and massacring our working people.

[Begin recording] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that this [word indistinct] of our government, according to them, needed a factor which is that we have not offered to begin a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries. Well, this is a policy of our government. Also, we are not holding talks with the counterrevolutionaries because it is merely a mercenary group created, financed, nurtured, and encouraged by the CIA. Therefore, we have no reason to negotiate with mercenaries. However, we should negotiate with those who created the counterrevolution which is precisely the [words indistinct].

Thus, the State Department states that as long as we are not willing to talk with the counterrevolution [words indistinct]. This is not true. The truth is that they want to avoid the dialogue that Nicaragua has repreatedly said it is willing to continue but with the United States itself through the Manzanillo talks which they, unilaterally, [words indistinct] suspended in January of this year. [end recording]

WHITE HOUSE REJECTS ORTEGA PEACE PROPOSAL

PA221940 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The White House has rejected Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's peace proposal. It was reported in Washington that the Reagan administration has rejected the proposal without giving it any thought.

U.S. Senator Robert Dole, Senate majority leader and a member of the Republican Party, announced that he is scheduled to meet with President Reagan today, Monday, and that he will discuss with Reagan the need to study the Nicaraguan proposal more carefully.

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER PLANS TRIP TO U.S.

PA221652 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] According to the new NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, ANN, Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the opposition Social Democratic Party, will go to the United States next week. He has been invited by the State Department on a tour that will last 1 month. Rivas Leiva, former president of the Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board, will visit the United States at a time when that government is increasing its policy of aggression against the Sandinist people and revolution. In spite of this, Rivas Leiva will try to take a close look at the U.S. system of government and will use that opportunity to establish contact with the Reagan administration to seek support that could result in more pressures against the Managua government to begin a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries.

VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON

PA212312 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] The U.S. Democratic Senators Tom Harkin and John Kerry, left Nicaragua today after a visit of several days in this Central American nation. During their stay here, both congressmen voiced their disagreement to continue financing the mercenary bands who systematically cast many Nicaraguan homes into mourning. Senators Harkin and Kerry, Vietnam veterans, arrived in Nicaragua accompanied by the members of the House of Representatives, Thomas Robinson and James Traficant.

AMBASSADOR TO OAS ACCUSES U.S. OF INTERFERING

PA211806 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday before the OAS legal and political affairs committee the Nicaraguan Government accused the U.S. Government of interfering in Nicaragua's domestic matters. Edgar Parrales, Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, said that whether it is humanitanian or military aid, the aid that President Reagan's administration gives to the counter-revolutionary bands is a clear violation of the principle of nonintervention. Parrales said that the crisis caused by the United States in the Central American region is due to its lack of political will and the fact that Washington violates the ethics of the law in its relations with Latin American nations.

DELEGATION, MISURASATA SIGN AGREEMENT IN MEXICO

Carrion Heads Delegation

PA202314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Managua, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government announced the departure after a delay of several hours of the official delegation for Mexico to begin the third round of talks with representatives of the rebel indigenous organization, Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata]. The mission, headed by Deputy Interior Minister Commander Luis Carrion, left for Mexico without any prior announcement and was seen off by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge. The delegation, which will meet today and tomorrow with the Misurasata leaders, also includes Commander Omar Cabezas, in charge of higher education on the Sandinist Front Directorate; Commander Lumberto Campbell, FSLN minister-delegate in the Special Region No 2 of the Atlantic coast; Mirna Cunningham, minister-delegate of the government junta in the Atlantic coast; and Augusto Zamora, director of legal affairs of the Foreign Ministry of Managua. These delegates will meet today and tomorrow in Mexico with Brooklyn Rivera, top representative of Misurasata, the indigenous organization that groups the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians, of the Atlantic coast of this nation.

It was learned here that Commander Carrion seeks to obtain a temporary cease-fire agreement to initiate a period of coexistence and peaceful struggle in the Atlantic coast "with dignity and awareness of the overall problems of the Nicaraguan nation." The two previous meetings were held in Bogota, Colombia, sponsored by President Belisario Betancur.

Rivera Comments on Talks

PA211257 Paris AFP in Spanish 1229 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Government and Misurasata, the Miskito organiation, are still far "from reaching a concrete agreement" regarding the demands being made by the ethnic groups of the Nicaraguan coast, Brooklyn Rivera, Indian leader, said here today.

During an interview with AFP the acknowledged leader of the Miskitos, Sumas, and Ramas of that country said that the third round of negotiations being held here with the Sandinist authorities "has been more frank than previous ones." He was speaking of the previous meetings held in Bogota. Although not specific, Rivera said that the government delegation, headed by Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, "for the first time has included in its proposals the legitimate demands of the Indians."

However, Rivera said that to solve the complex problem of the Nicaraguan Indians it is not enough "to have good intentions; concrete actions are also necessary." In practice, he added, the Managua government "has not, to this moment, shown its good faith, nor has it given any signs of wanting to achieve peace."

The Indian leader warned that Misurasata cannot continue "to allow time to pass" without reaching a concrete agreement, because this "affects our negotiating spirit." However, Rivera said that for the time being Misurasata does not contemplate the idea of an eventual return to armed hostilities against the government.

Misatan Official on Autonomy

PA200346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0002 GMT 19 Apr 85

[By Antonio Ortega]

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (EFE) -- The Indian population and other communities of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast support the Sandinist process, but demand respect for their historic rights and an autonomous status.

Oscar Hodgson, foreign relations secretary of the Organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos [Misatan], affirmed in Mexico that the Nicaraguan Indian communities are not against the Sandinists, but instead favor the principles of the revolution, which they accept as a plan to solve their problems.

At a press conference Hodgson pointed out that the movement to which he belongs is opposed to impositions, because the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, and (Garifonos) as well as the Creoles and (Espanoles) (Indians of different ethnic groups who have integrated into the white communities) -- are different from the rest of the Nicaraguan people.

One of the problems that has led the Indians to rebel against the Sandinist revolution, including armed rebellion, is that of the historic rights, especially to their land. Hodgson, 25, affirmed that the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua want to work the land according to the traditional customs and methods. Thus, they are opposed to cooperatives, which do not conform with the Indian way of thinking. He commented that there has been a lack of understanding on the part of the Managua government with regard to the problems of the Indian communities of the Atlantic sector, where approximately 160,000 persons of different cultures live. Hodgson noted that there are differences with the Sandinist government because of which, he added, they are insisting on their autonomy.

The Misatan leader pointed out that the Miskitos support the discussions underway between the Sandinists and Misurasata, headed by Brooklyn Rivera. He also said they disagree with the actions of Miskitos, Sumas, and Ramas [Misura], which is fighting alongside the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), with the operations based in Honduras. Oscar Hodgson declared that the dialogue between Rivera and the Sandinist government has not yielded practical results and invited the Misurasata leader to return to Nicaragua and fight for autonomy.

According to diplomatic sources in Nicaragua and Mexico consulted by EFE, there are good possibilities for a meeting on 20 and 21 April in Mexico between Brooklyn Rivera and Sandinist Commander Omar Cabezas.

The Misatan secretary of foreign relations commented that Brooklyn has a lot of influence in the Nicaraguan territory. Besides, he noted, there are an estimated 26,000 inhabitants of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast who went to Honduras, many under false promises, and some 6,000 who were kidnapped by the FDN forces

Communique Issued

PA230127 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Apr (EFE) -- The political dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and the indigenous Misurasata made important progress in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

The delegation sof the Sandinist regime and Misurasata released a communique in Mexico today expressing the achievement of concrete progress in the "mutual comprehension and exploration of measures to promote the peace and welfare of the peoples of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast."

Commander Luis Carrion, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, and Brooklyn Rivera, Misurasata leader, headed the delegations that since last Saturday and until today, Monday, discussed the problems that have been the cause of conflicts, even warlike, in the Atlantic region of the Central American nation.

One of the most important points of the agreement is that the Nicaraguan Government will extend the amnesty decree of 1 December 1983 to include all the Indians, Miskitos, Sumus, ramas, and Nicaraguan Creoles who are still in prison in the country for their participation or connection with Misurasata or Misura.

The amnesty, the text read, will become effective in 7 days as of the signing of this document.

According to the document released at the end of the meeting, both parties commit themselves to prevent offensive warlike actions between the government Armed Forces and those of Misurasata, although they did not indicate whether it involves a genuine cease-fire, because the conflict has not ended.

The joint communique noted that the Sandinists and the indigenous movement have not reached definitive agreements on the fundamental aspects for a just solution to the existing conflict and, consequently, pacification has not been achieved in the region between the government Armed Forces and the Misurasta force.

In view of the absence of a pacification agreement, the representatives of both sides agreed to continue their rounds of talks on 25 and 26 May in Colombia to discuss fundamental aspects, such as those regarding the land, autonomy, natural resources, and a true cease-fire.

The delegations underlined that they want to achieve an immediate solution to the existing situation of suffering of the indigenous communities of the Atlantic coast and, furthermore, to create a more favorable climate to continue the negotiations.

The Nicaraguan Government pledged to facilitate reestablishing the supply of medicine and foodstuffs through its institutions, as well as assistance to the communities on the part of the humanitarian organizations in coordination with the authorities.

Also, the Sandinists agreed to permit the reactivation of the activities of subsistence (fishing, hunting, agriculture, and commerce) of the indigenous and Creole communities affected by the existing conflict in the region.

Misurasata vowed to orient its bases to support and safeguard the fulfillment of the agreements.

Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Alfonso de Rosenzweig, as representative of the government that permitted the third meeting of the Sandinists and Misurasata, said that the progress is important and demonstrates that dialogue can help to solve the problems of the area.

Brooklyn Rivera in the presence of Commander Carrion read the communique in a room of the Tlatelolco Mexican Foreign Secretariat.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON NATION'S 'ABNORMAL' STATUS

PM190840 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Apr 85 p 8

[Interview with Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Andre Belles and Jacques Marie on a plane between Managua and Havana -- date not given]

[Text] Question: What is your assessment of the situation in Nicaragua?

Borge: The most widely held view in the world is that Nicaragua's situation is abnormal. But everybody knows that there has never been a revolution without a counterrevolution in the course of history: This is a law of history. And should we not take note of the coincidence between our revolution's victory and the arrival in power of such a reactionary and intolerant regime as Reagan's? The Nicaraguan revolution cannot escape the laws of history.

Question: Have you ever envisaged a victory by the counterrevolution?

Borge: I do not think this is possible because here too history shows that revolutions are invincible. The only revolutions which have been defeated, and perhaps we should recall the recent example of Grenada, are those which have been destroyed by the revolutionaries themselves.

Revolutions are immortal provided the revolutionaries act in accordance with the laws of historical development. Nobody can bring down a revolution, the only alternative is suicide: The Grenadian revolution was not assassinated, it committed suicide.

Question: The Nicaraguan revolution has been facing aggression for 5 years now. How long are you going to be able to hold out?

Borge: As long as the Nicaraguans are united, succeed in controlling the laws of development, and hold the wheel steady, there is no force in the world which can destroy our revolution. This does not prevent the Reagan government from trying, as it has done so far, to destroy our revolution by using two weapons: guns and ideas.

The counterrevolutionary forces comprise 15,000 fighters with modern weapons and unlimited logistical support. Because they have taken advantage of the ideological lag and out mistakes and used forced recruitment, the "contras" include some peasants.

All their efforts have been neutralized. They have not succeeded in gaining control of any area. This year will be decisive in defeating the counterrevolution despite Reagan's efforts.

The counterrevolutionary forces operating in the ideological sphere are composed of right-wing politicians, priests in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and big industrialists. All their activity highlights their collusion with the armed counterrevolution and U.S. policy. According to Reagan we ought to agree to a dialogue with the counterrevolution: We have repeatedly said that we did not want to have discussions with the clowns but with the circus boss.

Question: Reagan is urging you to have a dialogue with the counterrevolution's armed gangs. You refuse. Why?

Borge: Dialogue with the "contras" would mean abandoning all our revolutionary principles. Reagan knows this and so do we. I would like to say how important it is for the Europeans to understand what is happening in Central America and especially in Nicaragua. They must side with Goliath or David. They must tell Reagan that Nicaragua, a country with 3 million inhabitants, no air force, no military fleet, and limited military strength, cannot and does not wish to threaten internal U.S. security. They must realize that our people are determined to sacrifice themselves to defend the homeland. It is a matter of decency and dignity.

The Europeans and, more especially, the French must now decide on which side decency and dignity lie.

EDEN PASTORA VOWS CONTINUED ARMED STRUGGLE

PA221948 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1903 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora has affirmed that he will continue his struggle against the Managua regime even if the U.S. Congress stipulates that funds approved will go to humanitarian aid for refugees and not to the rebel groups. In an exclusive interview with "Impact News," Commander Pastora stated:

[Begin recording] If Congress does that, I will be very sorry that they don't want to help those of us who are fighting, sorry they don't want to give military aid to those of us who are fighting with weapons in hand for the liberty of our people against a dictatorial government of the extreme left. We will continue to fight with or without the aid of Congress, because it is a patriotic and revolutionary duty of the Sandinists who have no commitments with Congress or with the administration. If the administration proposes humanitarian aid instead of military, well then, the administration will know how to settle its differences with the Managua government.

We know how to settle our differences here inside Nicaragua. With or without the aid we will continue to fight, just as we did against Somoza. If it is necessary to fight for another 20 years, we will fight for another 20 years. We want democrats to help those of us fighting with weapons in hand for freedom of the press, just as the U.S. Democrats have, so that the Army, party, and government will not be one and the same.

Those of us who are fighting international communism and the union of treason with weapons in hand want a democratic system like the U.S. Democrats have, and we ask them not to conduct U.S. politics at the expense of our people's suffering. The Democratic and Republican Parties should settle their differences in the United States but should not create obstacles for those who want to help us in the struggle against the Russians and Cubans who invaded us and intervened in our country. [end recording]

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH NGUYEN HUU THO

FL221238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The meeting between Fidel and Nguyen Huu Tho, who is also vice chairman of Vietnam's Council of State, was held in a very cordial and friendly climate.

On Sunday, Nguyen Huu Tho ended a visit of several days in Cuba and was seen off at a Havana airport terminal by Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government. During his stay in Cuba, the distinguished visitor was bestowed the Order of Solidarity granted by the Council of State. This was in recognition to Huu Tho's extraordinary merits in the struggle against imperialism and solidarity with the Cuban people.

MALMIERCA TO VISIT VIETNAM, LAOS, CAMBODIA

FL201522 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca will soon make an official visit to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Cuban foreign minister will travel to these brother countries of Indochina at the invitation of their respective foreign ministers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON PLANNED NAMIBIAN GOVERNMENT

PA221831 Havana International Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has issued a declaration in Havana rejecting and condemning the South African racist regime's unilateral decision to install a so-called temporary government in Namibia, ignoring the existence of the only and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

The Cuban declaration added that with this decision the Pretoria authorities are trying to close the doors to all solutions to the problem of Namibia through dialogue and negotiations, leaving no alternative for the SWAPO patriots other than to continue redoubling all their forms of struggle, particularly their armed struggle.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry supported the statement made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who deemed South Africa's new maneuver null and invalid, and reiterated the Cuban Government's firm and invariable support for SWAPO.

GRANMA ON BAY OF PIGS, U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

FL222020 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Today GRANMA publishes the article, "Yes, Badly Equipped in Fact," on its last page. Because of its interest, we will read its principal paragraphs. The article reads:

The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have just approved identical resolutions, which they have sent to President Reagan, supporting the mercenary forces that, armed, paid, trained, and led by the CIA, invaded Cuba in April 1961. This decision taken by members of the U.S. Congress almost a quarter century after the imperialist defeat at Bay of Pigs is ridiculous, strange, hysterical, and inappropriate.

According to UPI, the text of the resolutions approved separately pay homage to the patriotic, noble, and self-sacrificing effort of the mercenary forces that landed in Cuba and say their crushing, lightning defeat was due to the fact that they were ill-equipped. To make such a statement is simply to give international public opinion reason to doubt the lucidity of the legislators who approved it.

It is almost unnecessary to say, in that U.S. military adventure, which was repudiated then and is still repudiated by all the countries of Latin America, there was never the slightest hint of patriotism, nobility, or sacrifice. The participants were immoral stateless people, lacking in dignity and honor, hired out for a fistful of dollars.

And further on, the article says: The mercenary force landed in Cuba convinced the U.S. Marines would later join them.

The U.S. Government and the CIA gave the mercenary force a considerable number of modern weapons so they could manage to occupy a piece of Cuban territory and install a provisional government there which would immediately request the intervention of the OAS, that is, the military forces of the United States. That was the plan. The reason for the defeat was not, as the members of the U.S. Congress want to make it appear today, due to the mercenary force's being poorly equipped militarily. The arms used -- those that were not destroyed in the fighting -- are exhibited in the Museum of the Cuban Revolution. We mention this in case any of the forgetful members of Congress are interested in checking it put.

They supplied the mercenaries with a lot of modern arms and sufficient ammunition to occupy a piece of the Cienga de Zapata, but they did not supply them, nor could they equip them with, combat morale, a sense of dignity and courage. These are virtures that are not produced in the laboratories of the CIA or stored in U.S. arsenals. They are virtues that cannot be bought with dollars or be acquired by persons who are hired to seek the recovery of privilege or to serve injustice, oppression, and exploitation. If it is a question of these virtues, then in fact the Bay of Pigs mercenaries were very poorly equipped.

It is clear that the identical resolutions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives are not unrelated to the debate concerning the $14 million dollars requested by the Reagan administration to legalize its aggressive policy against Nicaeagua. If the lie that the Bay of Pigs mercenaries were defeated because they were badly equipped is being spread today, it is being done with the intention of establishing some relationship with the Somozist mercenaries who, according to the Reagan administration, are desperate and could collapse if they are not supplied urgently and appropriately with arms and munitions. All this ostentatious and ridiculous praise of the Bay of Pigs mercenaries, who yesterday were the most favored offspring of the CIA, has the object of establishing a comparison with the Somozist mercenaries, today's most favored offspring of the CIA.

But for all its propaganda, and whether or not the $14 million are approved, the CIA has been unable equip the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries with the morale, dignity, and courage, needed to triumph. These virtues, and we repeat, are not produced in the laboratories of the CIA or at the White House. And these are virtues that abound in the Sandinist people, which guarantees that, in Nicaragua, the future will win, and not the past filled with terror, oppression, and exploitation symbolized by the musical comedy armies of the CIA.

DOMINICAN POLICE DISPERSE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PA210400 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The police force in Santo Domingo violently broke up a student demonstration that was demanding from the Dominican Government an increase in the funds assigned to the state's university. As a result of the clash between the police and students, several students were injured by tear gas bomb fragments. It was also learned that in Mao, a town northwest of Santo Domingo, the police broke up another student demonstration that was asking the government to sever its ties with the IMF. Meanwhile, more than 300 doctors from the Salvador Gautier State Hospital staged a 12-hour strike to demand from the Dominican Government more jobs, wage increases, and funds for health care. The doctors from the Francisco Moscoso Puello Hospital also stopped working to make similar demands.

WORKERS IN ANGOLA RECEIVE INTERNATIONALIST MEDAL

PA170310 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A total of 175 Cubans in Luanda, capital of Angola, received the Internationalist Worker Medal, awarded by the Cuban Government to those who have done outstanding work abroad.

Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Angola, said those who received the medals are genuine representatives of the people and of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

RAUL CASTRO PRAISES DEFENSE EFFORTS

FL221436 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro has sent a congratulatory message to Venezuela municipality in Ciego de Avila Province on the occasion of it being proclaimed ready for defense.

The letter sent by the party Central Committee second secretary and FAR minister acknowledges this municipality's extraordinary efforts in defense preparations under the party's guidance.

Army General Raul Castro's letter addressed to Evelio Cordero, party first secretary in Venezuela municipality, says: On behalf of the Commander in Chief and myself we congratulate you and all Venezuela's men, women, and children and wish you success in the accomplishment of more tasks in strengthening the territory's defense capabilities.

RODRIGUEZ CLOSES YOUNG ATTORNEYS MEETING

FL221630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez gave the closing remarks at the first meeting of young attorneys held on the Isle of Youth. Rodriguez, who is also vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said matters related to revolutionary law were discussed at the meeting, the problems of childhood and adolescence, technical and professional training of lawyers, and pre-professional practice in the field, among them.

Carlos Rafael also talked about the importance of the judicial work, not only in the struggle against all crime but in economic matters as well.

COMMONWEALTH LABOR MINISTERS TO HOLD MEETING

FL191916 Bridgetown CANA in English 1852 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 19, CANA -- Labour ministers from the Commonwealth Caribbean will hold their eighth annual meeting here on April 24, it was officially announced. The ministers will discuss regional policies for cooperation in labour and related matters such as human resource development and labour and industrial relations. The meeting will be preceded by a preparatory session of officials April 22-23. Participants are expected from Antigua-Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, as well as observers from Haiti, Santo Domingo, Suriname and Turks and Caicos Islands.

HAITI

OPPOSITION GROUP DEMANDS DUVALIER'S RESIGNATION

PA221734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Caracas, 20 Apr (AFP) -- The Progressive National Democratic group (PDNH) of Haiti today has demanded President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier's resignation as one of the seven conditions for accepting the "democratization" measures that the government should announce on Monday. The PDNH is one of the main movements opposing the Haitian regime.

A communique issued by the PDNH in Caracas noted that on the occasion of the opening of the next session of the chamber of deputies, President Duvalier will present a bill authorizing the functioning of political parties. The PDNH, which is directed by Professor Leslie Manigat, believes that in order to "be taken seriously," the government's proposal must include the following conditions:

Promulgate a general amnesty law.
Proclaim a charter of freedoms authorizing all political parties without exceptions.
Create a high authority to protect human rights.
Put all the "most well-known Haitian henchmen" on trial.
Abolish the presidency-for-life which is incompatible with pluralist democracy and the "consequent resignation" of Jean-Claude Duvalier.
Establish a provisional government represented by all the sectors of the population, including the Armed Forces.
Call general elections preceded by an at least 6-month long campaign.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION PARTY INSISTS ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FL192351 Bridgetown CANA in English 2341 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 19, CANA -- Jamaica's main political opposition today warned the Edward Seaga administration here to drop its controversial plans to pare down the local government system and instead proceed with municipal elections in June or face a rise in local political tensions. We urge Mr Seaga to draw back before it's too late, People's National Party (PNP) Chairman Percival Patterson told reporters. If Seaga decided to go ahead in face of the opposition to his plans he must take full responsibility for any deterioration in the political atmosphere or any increase of social tension, Patterson said. Patterson was not specific on what action the PNP might take to get its way, but said there were times when there is no alternative to civil disobedience.

He confirmed that PNP activists were behind this week's demonstrations in at least 10 parishes to protest the prime minister's plan to slash the number of local government seats from 275 to 120 to ease the financial burden on the administration and improve the efficiency of the system. Many local government functions would be transferred to central government and councillors would be paid, Seaga announced a week ago. But immediately the chairman of the electoral advisory committee, Professor Gladstone Mills, came out on radio and said that it was that body alone which had the power to determine local government boundaries. Mills said the committee had not been told of Seaga's plan before the prime minister's announcement in last Friday night's broadcast. The committee, set up in 1979 by agreement with the former Michael Manley government and Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), has members of both parties and an independent member, and is the agency responsible for the conduct of elections here.

In a parliamentary paper this week Seaga said he intended to introduce legislation establishing that there be no less than 120 but no more than 150 local government seats. The committee, however, would have the right to determine the boundaries within that ambit.

The PNP sees Seaga's move as aimed at further postponing the municipal elections -- already put off by a year -- which his party could well lose. The prime minister's decision has been criticized by the Jamaica Council of Churches and the local human rights council, and the approach has also been attacked by columnists, including staunch government supporter John Hearne.

The PNP today sent a letter to the Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole, outlining the history of the electoral committee and the bi-partisan agreement for its entrenchment in the Constitution. The governor general should use his office to ensure that the integrity of the body was maintained, the PNP urged.

Patterson said the PNP agreed with the need to cut waste and improve accountability in the local government system (Seaga estimated savings at 70 million dollars for 1985 and 1986), but felt that this should be tackled by improving the administrative machinery in the local government system. The party felt Seaga's planned change was illegal and breached the spirit of the 1979 agreements on electoral and constitutional reform between the parties. We are insisting the (municipal) elections are held by June, the PNP chairman said.

MANLEY REMAINS OPPOSITION PNP 'UNDISPUTED LEADER'

FL200039 Bridgtwon CANA in English 0027 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 20, CANA -- Michael Manley, who has been dogged by illness in recent months, remains the undisputed leader of Jamaica's opposition People's National Party, PNP officials said today. He has not resigned and there is no reason based on the medical evidence for him to resign, PNP Chairman P.J. Patterson told reporters in Kingston.

Former Prime Minister Manley, 60, has been in and out of hospital frequently over the past year for different complaints and last week had an operation at the University of the West Indies Hospital here for diverticulitis (inflammation of the colon). But Patterson, who is being mentioned here as a future leader of the PNP, told newsmen: Michael Manley remains the undisputed leader of the People's National Party. Patterson, supported by several other top PNP officials at a news conference, said there was no area of the party in which he (Manley) does not entertain full support.

Speculation has been rife here about Manley's health and political future. Some commentators have suggested that the PNP start thinking in terms of a successor, but Patterson said the party continues to function effectively. He said Manley was being kept fully abreast of developments on the political front and rejected any suggestion that there was a dispute within the PNP.

PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

FL201358 Bridgetown CANA in English 1323 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 20, CANA-REUTER -- Guyana President Forbes Burnham left the northern Adriatic port of Pula by air today on his way home at the end of a six-day official visit to Yugoslavia. During the visit, Burnham and Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic discussed ways to improve economic ties between their two countries and reviewed non-aligned policies. They called for increased efforts by the Nonaligned Movement aimed at solving international conflicts and economic problems. The two presidents said the international political and economic situation was burdened by conflicts, tension between the superpowers, and the worsening position of developing countries.

Burnham also toured Croatia, the second largest of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics.

Join Communique Issued

FL221310 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 21, CANA -- Guyana President Forbes Burnham and his Yugoslav counterpart, Veselin Djuranovic, say they fully back the efforts of the four-nation Contadora Group to come up with a peaceful solution to Central America's political conflicts.

A joint communique, issued here today on Burnham's return from a week-long visit to Belgrade, said the type of settlement both leaders favour must be based on full respect for the rights of the people of Nicaragua and other countries to self-determination and freedom to choose their economic and political system without foreign interference in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the principles of non-alignment.

The countries for which peace is being sought include leftist-ruled Nicaragua, accused by the United States of exporting communism in the region, and El Salvador, where leftists guerrillas are trying to topple the U.S.-backed government. The communique said the two leaders also pledged support to a proposal to have the Caribbean declared a zone of peace and cooperation.

Burnham's talks with Djuranovic focused on improving economic cooperation between Guyana and Yugoslavia. The two leaders addressed the issue of apartheid and called for economic sanctions against the racist South African Government, the communique said. They called for an honourable and just end to the four and a half year old Iran-Iraq war and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The two leaders also backed the call for a new world economic order to bridge the gap between poor and rich nations.

Shortly before his departure from Yugoslavia Burnham handed a letter to his counterpart in which the Guyanese leader said he was heartened by the visit. In an international environment of turmoil and change, the shared appreciation of the challenge before us and the commitment to the expansion of the welfare of our respective people provide a positive stimulus to fulfilment at several levels -- economic, trade, and at the level of our political parties, Burnham said. We have expanded the quality of our bilateral cooperation and have strengthened the basis for a very promising evolution.

'HARSH' LETTER SENT TO CANADIAN ARCHBISHOP

FL221324 Bridgetown CANA in English 1506 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 20, CANA -- The Guyana Government, in a harsh letter to Anglican Archbishop of Canada E.W. Scott, has rejected as false, unmeritorious and without substance allegations that it interfered with the democratic rights of the churches here. In a letter to Guyana President Forbes Burnham, Archbishop Scott said on the basis of direct information and first-hand reports, we protest the disruption of the annual general meeting of the Guyana Council of Churches (GCC) on March 12 at the Anglican Youth Centre. This was the latest in a chorus of local and foreign protest against the disruption by pro-government supporters of the GCC meeting, which was to discuss a controversial paper that blamed the Burnham administration for the chronic social and economic difficulties facing this country.

Wrote Archbishop Scott: We believe that the right to freedom of assembly is of the greatest importance in a democratic socialist society. We are concerned about the report that senior members of the (ruling) People's National Congress were involved in the disruption and that the police did not act promptly to disperse those who refused delegates entry to the building. We also wish to express concern about the villigication in the press of (Anglican) Bishop Randolph George, the Rev George Richmond, (chairman of the GCC), and other members of the GCC. The Canadian primate called for an assurance from Burnham that there will be no more such interference, and added: We will not hesitate to request our government to restrict its foreign aid to Guyana if there are further violations of the democratic rights of its citizens. Copies of the letter were sent to Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, the Canadian Council of Churches, the GCC, the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) and the Anglican Consultative Council.

Burnham, in a sharp reply,declared: It is a matter of regret that a person holding your exalted ecclesiastical office should have been the author of such a crude, discourteous, and irresponsible communication to the head of state of our country. The unacceptable language adopted by you in the said communication inevitably brings to mind the arrogant and racist behaviour for which many ecclesiarchs of your denomination in your country became notorious in the past, and unfortunately comes too close to the high tone of the pronouncement made by the Anglican bishop of New Westminster in Canada, when in opposing the admission to non-white immigrants some decades ago, he told his synod we should have a province that will be white, that will be British, and that will be Christian.

The government rejects the allegations as being false, unmeritorious and without substance, the letter added, pointing out that some members of the GCC and other Christian churches had openly disassociated themselves from the action taken by the council. The government has not interfered with the democratic rights of the churches in Guyana as alleged by you, or at all; consequently the question of giving assurance that there will be no further interference does not arise, and in any event, it is difficult to appreciate what gives you the right to demand assurances on any matter at all from the Government of Guyana or any other sovereign state. Your demand is an impertinence that requires no further comment, President Burnham added.

On the threat to support a restriction of Canadian Government aid to Guyana, the letter said it is not only ridiculously pathetic, but also consistent with your arrogance to which I have already referred, and you are obviously labouring under many a delusion about the political status of this country and its relationship with other sovereign states.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ORIT REJECTS REAGAN'S PROPOSED PEACE PLAN

FL201616 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1540 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The 11th continental congress of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) has rejected the Ronald Reagan government's plan for Central American peace, calling it an ultimatum that is unacceptable for the Latin American working class. This position of the ORIT congress was made known in a document to which the Canadian delegation, through Rich Jackson, objected because it criticized a country whose working class belongs to the ORIT. The president of the congress, Fidel Velazquez, said the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) agreed with the document and supported only the removal of adjectives that might affect ORIT unity.

The congress reiterated that the Contadora Group initiative merits unlimited support by the free, democratic labor union movement. In addition, it is imperative that all labor unions undertake the study of the Central American crisis and the Contadora initiative with the intention of supporting all pertinent efforts to achieve an immediate peace with justice.

CHILE

MRS PINOCHET SEES 'WORSE TIMES' AHEAD

PY201627 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1546 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, 20 Apr (EFE) -- Chile's first lady, Lucia Hiriart de Pinochet, has stated that worse times are to come in Chile. General Augusto Pinochet's wife spoke on 19 April to delegates of the National Women's Secretariat, a progovernment social welfare organization. She said that difficulties will be mounting as the end of the current administration approaches. The first lady also said that political pressure from the opposition will worsen constantly, and added that "even though I am not forecasting horrors or earthquakes, I am sure that they will go to any extremes whatsoever." Mrs Lucia Hiriart de Pinochet said that not even the sorrow of the citizenry, forced to endure all sorts of burdens, fears, and pain stemming from the quake, has stopped the enemies, the people willing to go to extremes, from placing bombs, harming, and killing other people. The delegates of the National Women's Secretariat on 19 April in Santiago concluded a seminar on various current issues.

VENEZUELA

ENVOY SAYS REAGAN'S PEACE PLAN HARD TO CARRY OUT

FL181340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Mexico, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Central American peace plan will be difficult to carry out because of the disagreement of the Nicaraguan Government, Venezuelan Ambassador to Mexico Guido Groscoors said here today. The peace efforts of the Contadora Group, consisting of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, are the only way to achieve real, lasting peace in that Central American zone, he added. Groscoors' remarks were made at a press conference held at Mexico City International Airport, in response to a question on the possibility that Central American nations will support Reagan's proposal that Nicaragua negotiate with the counterrevolutionaries.